THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIV, No. 3 New York, July 15, 1922 Whole Number 1682

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

FIRST RETURNS IN "THE DIGEST'S" NATION-WIDE POLL

DAMPNESS SEEMS TO PREDOMINATE, and sentiment on the Soldiers' Bonus to be evenly divided, in the votes thus far tabulated in THE DIGEST'S poll of the nation. A large proportion of the 10,000,000 ballots in this huge poll have been distributed, and the returns are coming in by the thousands and tens of thousands. Approximately 100,000 votes have been counted and tabulated for the present issue, as shown in summary on this page and in detail on the page following. The most startling fact revealed by this first tally is that the early voters are against the continuance and enforcement of the present Prohibition law by the proportion of nearly two to one.

On the other hand, the voters show themselves in favor of the Prohibition Amendment, or, in other words, in favor of some sort of a Prohibition law, by the even larger ratio of 72,000 to 22,500. The largest vote given to any of the three Prohibition questions favors the continuance of the Amendment, and is also in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit the use of the less alcoholic drinkables. This formidable showing of the "moists" and "wets," however, is subject to several conditions that may entirely change the complexion of the table before the final count is in.

It is THE DIGEST'S policy, of course, to let the weekly summary of votes speak for itself, as other facts and opinions are permitted to speak for themselves through these pages. The table on the next page, and the summarized table in the center of this, are the real "story" of the showing of the Prohibition poll to date. Only such incontrovertible facts will be pointed out here as will serve to make the progress of the balloting more clear and interesting. It seems indisputable, for instance, that persons who vote for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment would prefer modification to a continuance and enforcement of the present law. Thus, groups two and three may be combined in their opposition to a completely "dry" nation. On the other hand, persons who vote for a modification of the Volstead Law may be considered in favor of the present Prohibition Amendment, since they did not avail themselves of their opportunity to vote against it presented under question "C" on the ballot. The Amendment itself, therefore, is attacked only by a minority of fewer than one in three of those whose votes have been counted thus far. It is the Volstead Law that is chiefly under fire.

Circumstances modifying the force of the large "moist" and "dry" vote shown by the first returns appear on examination of the table printed on the next page. It will be seen that in the driest States, those in the Middle West and South, the returns have not yet been tabulated in any volume. The West North Central States, including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, are practically unregistered, but the votes which are shown in the table seem to indicate that, in their attitude toward the liquor question, most of them may be considered definitely in the "dry" column.

In Kansas, for instance, the votes run 111 for strict enforcement, to 34 for modification and 14 for repeal of the Amendment. Thus the Prohibitionists, it is seen, outnumber the combined "moists" and "wets" by almost three to one, a situation that is duplicated in no other State. Since this early vote was tabulated, a large number of returns have come in for Kansas and, even tho we may be anticipating next week's report of votes, it may be mentioned that this large vote is a striking verification of the conditions indicated by the small vote shown here. Kansas is for Prohibition, several thousand of her voters indicate, by approximately three to one. It is a significant fact, also, that this State has tried a dry régime for a number of years, and knows better than most others how it works.

California, it will be noted, is well up in the "moist" column, as numerous humidity experts might have predicted. Illinois, where a recent investigation by a newspaper association showed that bad booze was more expensive than anywhere else in the United States, rolls up a majority of more than two to one against Prohibition. In this case, as well as in the case of the Middle Atlantic States, however, where the majority against Prohibition is also large, it must be pointed out that the city vote, which is almost always damper than the rural vote, no matter what part of the country is considered, is received and counted first. Even in nearby States, the small towns and country districts do not send in their ballots so quickly as do the

PROHIBITION

A. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law?	Those in favor—32,445
B. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers?	Those in favor—39,665
C. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment?	Those in favor—22,547

SOLDIERS' BONUS

Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all American Soldiers and Sailors who wore the Uniform during the World War?	Yes, 46,609. No, 47,469

HOW THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTED.

The votes thus far tabulated in THE DIGEST'S huge poll of the nation on the questions of Prohibition and the Soldiers' Bonus show a substantial Anti-Prohibition majority, in the case of the Prohibition vote, and a drawn battle on the bonus. Later ballots, which are now coming in by mailsackfuls, may, of course, change the results completely. All ballot holders are urged to mark and send in their ballots at once.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

larger cities, as far away as Chicago. Aside from slower mail service, which may affect some districts, it seems to be true that the country dweller gives more thought to the subject before making up his mind. Another cause that may render later tabulations of returns drier than this first one may be found in the fact that the women's vote, by and large, comes in slower than that of the men. It is, of course, a much debated question whether women as a class are really more dry-minded than men, but the "drys" continue to claim the women's vote.

This first vote to be tabulated, it may also be remarked, is gathered largely from the telephone subscribers of the country, lists of whom furnished the chief address-list for mailing the earliest ballots. Lists from such sources, it has been argued, furnish a very representative vote, even tho they may not include many elements of the floating population, both those who live in hotels and those who live in boarding-houses or apartments without private telephones. A vote gathered from telephone subscribers tends to be solid and conservative rather than radical. Later on, results of the polling of factories, where workingmen and workingwomen are given a chance to express their preferences, will be shown.

Approaching the Prohibition question from this "class" side, J. R. Hutcheson, writing in *The Christian Index*, a Baptist publication of Atlanta, Georgia, submits that "the lower or common classes have just as much right to their 'corn liquor' as the upper classes have to their 'light wines and beer.'" The writer, who is strongly in favor of the enforcement of the present Prohibition laws, including the Volstead Act, attacks all faint-hearts among the Prohibition forces. He argues, in conclusion: "Just as long as a certain particular class of citizens of our country feel that the Prohibition Law should be amended so that they can have a mild intoxicating beverage, just so long will this law be treated as a joke among the more common and more numerous class of our people. . . . The greatest barrier to the enforcement of this law is a few good people who feel that, because liquor can not be put out in a day, the law is a failure."

Representing the other side of the question: "Three women were on the streets of Toledo the other day," reports *The American Issue*, the leading organ of the Prohibitionists, "wearing buttons inscribed 'Wine for Women.' This is the slogan of a woman's auxiliary of a well-known wet organization which is working to legalize beer and wine."

At about this time, while The Digest poll was getting under way, the Northern Baptist Convention, at its annual meeting in Indianapolis, went on record, reports *The Union Signal*, official organ of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, "as strongly backing all aids to the enforcement of law, particularly of the Prohibition law." The Baptists are known as the largest Protestant denomination in America. The resolution which they passed reads as follows:

"We favor the strict and impartial enforcement of the Volstead law. The violation of the liquor laws, especially by members of the so-called influential classes, breeds a contempt for all constitutional and statutory authority and is a potent factor in the spread of the lawlessness which in many great centers of population menaces American institutions. We urge also the enforcement of all laws whose infringement imperils our right to a day of rest and worship. The commercialized Sabbath is a foe to the health, morality and happiness of the American people."

The present Digest poll gives the first opportunity ever given to the citizens of the United States to take part in a nation-wide vote on Prohibition. The importance of obtaining the widest and most representative registration of public opinion is the strongest possible argument for marking and returning all ballots at once.

DETAILED TABULATION OF THE FIRST RETURNS ON PROHIBITION

NEW ENGLAND STATES	*For Enforcement*	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*
1 MAINE	24	17	17
2 N. H.	16	13	3
3 VT.	16	6	6
4 MASS.	4,242	4,862	2,805
5 R. I.	7	14	17
6 CONN.	34	39	20
TOTAL VOTES	4,339	4,951	2,868
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 N. Y.	6,169	9,315	4,966
2 N. J.	29	45	27
3 PENN.	8,307	9,139	6,573
TOTAL VOTES	14,505	18,499	11,566
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 OHIO	829	716	250
2 IND.	152	73	33
3 ILLS.	9,312	12,012	6,621
4 MICH.	125	84	36
5 WISC.	75	69	22
TOTAL VOTES	10,493	12,954	6,962
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 MINN.	89	82	17
2 IOWA	113	88	23
3 MO.	100	67	33
4 N. DAK.	16	17	1
5 S. DAK.	21	9	2
6 NEBR.	72	44	19
7 KANS.	111	34	14
TOTAL VOTES	522	341	109
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 DEL.	6	4	3
2 MD.	15	27	36
3 D. C.	14	27	8
4 VA.	28	27	9
5 W. VA.	18	20	4
6 N. CAR.	32	14	7
7 S. CAR.	10	11	4
8 GA.	24	27	12
9 FLA.	11	4	8
TOTAL VOTES	158	161	91
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 KY.	27	25	28
2 TENN.	42	17	10
3 ALA.	23	19	5
4 MISS.	13	11	5
TOTAL VOTES	105	72	48
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 ARK.	15	12	1
2 LA.	12	13	3
3 OKLA.	43	29	7
4 TEXAS.	116	62	21
TOTAL VOTES	186	116	32
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 MONT.	11	16	8
2 IDAHO	9	13	5
3 WYO.	2	5	..
4 COLO.	31	30	11
5 N. MEX.	5	5	1
6 ARIZ.	8	3	..
7 UTAH	8	16	6
8 NEV.	1	1	1
TOTAL VOTES	75	89	32
PACIFIC STATES			
1 WASH.	830	951	247
2 OREG.	28	22	6
3 CALIF.	1,204	1,509	586
TOTAL VOTES	2,062	2,482	839
GRAND TOTAL	32,445	39,665	22,547

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BALANCED VOTING ON THE BONUS

THE ANTI-BONUS VOTERS have slightly the best of it, in the early returns of DIGEST ballots, but the difference is so slight, in a poll of the record-breaking dimensions of the one now under way, that a single day's returns may swing the balance in the other direction. The small difference, amounting to less than a thousand votes in a total return of some 94,000, reveals the even division of sentiment on the question among the voters who marked the ballots counted when this page of THE DIGEST went to press.

The first tabulated vote, as was explained in dealing with the vote on the Prohibition question on the preceding pages, must be viewed in the light of several facts which may not be so operative in succeeding tallies. The chief vote tabulated in this issue comes from the cities of the Eastern States, with the exception of a rather large return from Chicago, and it is sometimes argued that the Western part of the country is more favorable to the bonus than is the East. The poll thus far, at least, seems to bear out the contention of the bonus advocates that, with the exception of the Eastern and some of the Southern States, the bonus idea is not considered unfavorably by the country at large. The voting in the Midwestern and far Western sections, however, has just begun. The same is equally true of the Southern States, and most of the Eastern districts are but little further advanced.

It is noteworthy, coming down to the specific cases presented by the votes tabulated on this page, that Illinois, including the Chicago district, puts itself on record, in these early returns, as more than two to one in favor of the bonus, while New York votes almost two to one against. This recalls a frequent accusation of the bonus advocates, to the effect that the center of opposition to the Bonus Bill may be found in New York City, financial center of the nation. The returns listed under the State of Pennsylvania, thus far mainly from the city of Philadelphia, show a fairly even division of sentiment. The New York vote, of course, is comparatively small as yet, and later returns may modify its present tendency. In only one other part of the country, the State of Massachusetts, does the opposition seem to be anything like so strong. By far the greater part of the Massachusetts vote tabulated in this issue was received from Boston. "The country" has yet to be heard from.

The Southern States, it will be noticed, in the few and scattering returns so far received from that section, seem to be registered in opposition. On the other hand, the West North Central and the East North Central groups, as well as the Pacific States, from all three of which sections a large vote may be expected, indicate by their early ballots that they are strongly in favor of the measure. It may be mentioned, also, that, in the balloting in a great factory, the votes showed four to one in favor of the bonus. This factory poll, completed after the votes tabulated in the present issue were counted, will be dealt with in the next issue of THE DIGEST. In general it appears that opposition to the Prohibition Law and advocacy of the soldiers' bonus distinguish the factory polls thus far taken and examined.

The bonus and the "moist" advocates have still another point of contact, brought out by a cartoon, published in THE DIGEST of June 17, showing "Beer" and "Light Wine" as porters ready to relieve "Congress," a perspiring elderly gentleman, of his "bonus" baggage. Canada is now drawing a tremendous revenue from the taxation of liquors, argue editors among the "moist" advocates who are also in favor of the bonus, and they hold that the United States could pay the whole cost of the bonus out of the taxes which could be raised on beer and light wines. The anti-bonus propagandists, especially those with Prohibitionist leanings, reply that our bonus funds, secured at the sacrifice of a moral principle, would come altogether too high.

The huge amount of money necessary to meet the demands of a bonus for every soldier and sailor who wore the uniform, has, of course, been one of the chief stumbling-blocks in the way of the Bonus Bill's enactment. Foreign observers look with amazement on the proposition, astonished by the very magnitude of such an undertaking. Thus an anonymous "Ex-member of Parliament," who finds that "the bonus remains a vital issue," comments in the New York *Times:*

"To pledge nearly $4,000,000,000 on a bonus is, of course, a proposition so utterly beyond our finances, either before or after the war, that one simply watches the prospect with respectful amazement. In no country has there ever been or can there ever be any economic operation with which to compare this colossal issue of new currency and creation of new debt. Outside of Russia and Germany, it stands and always will stand alone. . . .

"Such a bonus bill in Great Britain would never have reached a second reading."

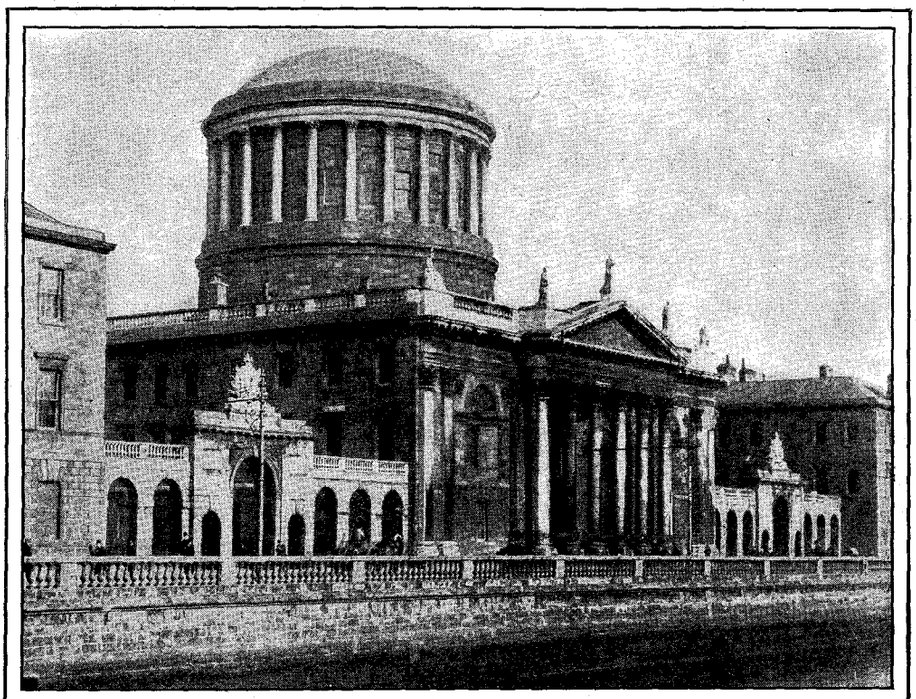
FIRST TABULATION OF THE BONUS VOTE

NEW ENGLAND STATES	*Vote "Yes"*	*Vote "No"*
1 MAINE	24	34
2 N. H.	13	19
3 VT	9	20
4 MASS.	4,219	7,648
5 R. I.	18	19
6 CONN.	32	61
TOTAL VOTES..	4,315	7,801
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 N. Y.	7,187	13,385
2 N. J.	35	63
3 PENN.	11,077	12,727
TOTAL VOTES..	18,299	26,175
EAST NORTH CENT'L STATES		
1 OHIO	1,044	743
2 IND.	145	111
3 ILLS.	18,505	9,121
4 MICH.	125	112
5 WISC.	105	59
TOTAL VOTES..	19,924	10,146
WEST NORTH CENT'L STATES		
1 MINN.	90	99
2 IOWA	143	79
3 MO.	99	96
4 N. DAK.	13	24
5 S. DAK.	17	15
6 NEBR.	73	59
7 KANS.	78	77
TOTAL VOTES..	513	449
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 DEL.	1	12
2 MD.	36	42
3 D. C.	18	31
4 VA.	24	42
5 W. VA.	24	19
6 N. CAR.	25	28
7 S. CAR.	9	16
8 GA.	28	34
9 FLA.	16	7
TOTAL VOTES..	181	231
EAST SOUTH CENT'L STATES		
1 KY.	28	50
2 TENN.	23	46
3 ALA.	21	29
4 MISS.	13	17
TOTAL VOTES..	85	142
WEST SOUTH CENT'L STATES		
1 ARK.	16	11
2 LA.	12	15
3 OKLA.	55	25
4 TEXAS.	100	104
TOTAL VOTES..	183	155
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 MONT.	16	13
2 IDAHO	16	11
3 WYO.	4	3
4 COLO.	34	33
5 N. MEX.	7	4
6 ARIZ.	7	3
7 UTAH	18	12
8 NEV.	....	3
TOTAL VOTES..	102	82
PACIFIC STATES		
1 WASH.	1,088	912
2 OREG.	38	17
3 CALIF.	1,881	1,359
TOTAL VOTES..	3,007	2,288
GRAND TOTAL.	46,609	47,469

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IRISH BULLETS RATIFY IRISH BALLOTS

"I'LL GO DOWN amid the ruins or amid the flames!" cried Rory O'Connor in a talk with Mrs. Clare Sheridan at the Four Courts, Dublin, where she interviewed him for the New York *World*. It was on June 28th that he said this. Two days later, O'Connor, Liam Mellowes and their band of insurgents surrendered unconditionally. "The Four Courts structure had been blown up," a special cable to the New York *Tribune* announced, adding, "The explosion was terrific, killing thirty Free State troops as well as an undetermined number of the rebels within, scattering bits of iron, mortar and official papers all over the city, and wrecking the building." Thus ended the first episode of Ireland's civil war. As the Newark *Evening News* recalls and explains:



THE FOUR COURTS.

Occupied for months by Rory O'Connor's "Irregulars" and reduced to ruins by shells from Irish Free State guns during the recent "Battle of Dublin."

"The Provisional Government set out to release General O'Connell, its chief of staff, who had been seized by Rory O'Connor's irregulars and held a prisoner in the Dublin Four Courts, and got him. The irregulars issued an appeal to the people to rally to the Republic. The Provisional Government replied with an appeal to uphold the Free State. Thus the issue of the election was restated. Rory O'Connor is a prisoner. General O'Connell is free. The Free State has won in this contest over the Republic, just as it did at the polls."

The New York *Irish World*, however, holds the British Government responsible, declaring that:

"The real cause of the attack on the Four Courts, Dublin, was the order issued to Collins by Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, in the course of a speech delivered in the House of Commons on Monday, June 26. In that speech the head of the Provisional Government was told he must forthwith drive the Republican forces from the Four Courts."

The "official of a foreign government" had stated his position in these sentences:

"The presence in Dublin of a band of men styling themselves the 'headquarters of the republican executive' is a gross breach and defiance of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. From this nest of anarchy and treason, not only to the Crown but to the Irish people, murderous outrages are stimulated, the declared purpose of which is wrecking of the Treaty. It is not unfair, premature or impatient for us to request that this sort of thing be stopt. If through weakness or want of courage it is not brought to speedy end, then we shall regard the Treaty as being violated and shall resume full liberty of action."

But, as the Philadelphia *North American* tells us—

"The Free State Government had already been driven by events to take summary action. On the day Churchill uttered his warning, it issued a manifesto denouncing the 'reckless and wicked acts' of the Republican forces and serving notice that these 'must cease at once and forever.' The final provocations were, first, a plundering raid by irregulars on a business firm, and, second, the seizure of the assistant chief of staff of the regular Army as a hostage for an arrested rebel. The answer was an ultimatum to the garrison of the Four Courts to evacuate the building and surrender, and upon refusal the surrounding forces began a bombardment. The issue was thus officially proclaimed: 'Warning to the lawless and irresponsible that the Government, having received an emphatic mandate from the Irish people, would no longer tolerate any interference with their liberty and property, was insolently defied. Against this direct challenge to its authority the Government ordered the Army to take action. None but Irish forces are engaged in putting down the disorderly element who attempt to tyrannize over the people and defy their will.'

"Artillery fire wrecked the rebel fortress, and early on Friday morning it was stormed by the Free State troops; the historic building now lies in smoldering ruins, a ghastly monument to the desperation of men who acclaim themselves as the only champions of Irish freedom. The fall of that stronghold erased the last claim of the De Valera fanatics to be considered representatives of a genuine national movement, for there was no wide-spread response to their frantic appeals for a general uprising. While fighting has continued incessantly, it amounts to no more than the demolition of buildings held by scattered detachments of rebels, and the hunting out of snipers whose venomous fire from roofs and windows has taken toll of many civilians in the streets. This is the paltry residue of a movement pompously proclaimed by its infatuated followers as an expression of Irish patriotism and idealism.

"Shocking as the whole spectacle is, it has developed features which justify those who have clung through dire discouragement to their faith in the sanity and capacity for self-government of the Irish people. The sincerity and strength of the Free State Government have been proved. Its troops have displayed not only the intrepid courage of their race, but fidelity to duty in the supreme test of fighting against enemies of their own blood. But most hopeful of all is the steadiness of the nation under the dreadful ordeal of civil strife which has rent even families in twain. By their vote at the election, which registered their will despite efforts to strangle its expression, and by their loyal support of the Free State authorities, the Irish people have given promise that the spirit which was not crusht by centuries of British misrule will not submit to tyranny from Irish gunmen."

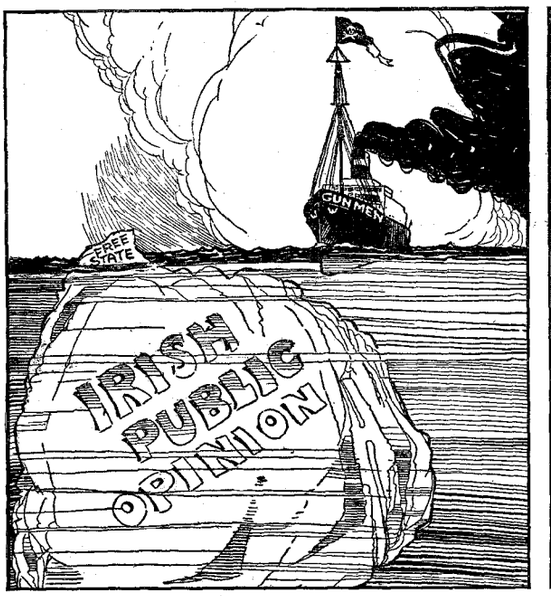
That De Valera deserves the blame for inciting to war is the opinion of the New York *Gaelic American*, which observes,

"The darkest chapter in Ireland's sad history was enacted in Dublin during the last few days. All her past misfortunes have been inflicted on her by England, but this time the horrible work has been done by her own sons. There were only a few hundred of them, all, except a few fanatical men among the leaders, deluded, deceived, and obsessed with the idea that they were fighting for a principle, when they were only engaged in an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RORY O'CONNOR,

Irish Republican Insurgent, who has earned new claims to his nickname of "Gory."



THEY SEEM TO FORGET WHAT'S AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.
—Kansas City *Journal*.

LIAM MELLOWES,

Rory O'Connor's right-hand man and "idol of the Irish Republican youth."

LEADERS OF THE LOST CAUSE.

effort to advance the political fortunes of a charlatan whom the Irish people had emphatically repudiated.

"Eamon de Valera, pitchforked into the leadership in a period of turmoil and transition, without any test of his fitness, has wrought nothing but evil during the past three years.

"De Valera's action in inciting and bringing about civil war in Ireland is the worst crime ever committed against the country. De Valera was deposed as leader and beaten in the elections, and he sought by his usual Mexican methods to wreck the Free State and destroy the finest part of Dublin in revenge. He is the most pronounced type of 'rule or ruin' man that has ever appeared in Ireland—but he is not Irish. Altho his ability has been very much overrated, he has enough sense to know that he could not possibly win—that the most he could hope to accomplish was the bringing back of the English Army and the renewal of the war, with Ireland wholly unfit for resuming it, and making her incapable of striking an effective blow for more than a generation to come. The struggle had to be fought to a finish, and seeing that De Valera's criminal incitements and gross misuse of money collected in America for Ireland made civil war inevitable, it is better that he should be beaten decisively and eliminated from the public life of Ireland, to which he has been a curse.

"De Valera probably thought that if he succeeded in wrecking the Free State he could throw out the white flag again and reopen negotiations with Lloyd George on the basis of his Royal Irish-Republic and 'external association' with the British Empire. Then, when too late, the poor deluded boys who fought for him would realize that he had betrayed them, and Ireland would be thrown back for another century, if not forever."

In an editorial called "Birth Pangs of a New Ireland," the New York *Globe* takes much the same view:

"It is apparent now that what is happening in Dublin was made inevitable by the attitude of Mr. De Valera and his adherents. All that they are now doing is to put into action what they have been so long expressing in words. From the first they have been utterly indifferent to popular opinion, as exprest in the vote of the Dail and confirmed overwhelmingly in the election a few days ago. Suffering from intolerable resentments, bitten with lifelong hatreds from which they could not recover, infuriated by personal and political disappointment, they have attempted in the name of democracy to impose their will upon an unwilling majority.

"As the attempt was bound to be made, it was also bound to fail. It was impossible that the people of southern Ireland should allow their hopes to be destroyed, their property burned or stolen, their lives continually menaced by this wild minority.

"The hatred is all on the republican side. From the beginning Collins and Griffith have gone out of their way to conciliate the De Valera party and to avoid unnecessary clashes with them. Even when O'Connor seized the Four Courts, Collins delayed action until the resulting situation became intolerable. This forbearance cost him some military advantage, but it will be of inestimable value to his side when the fighting is over and the Irish people have to decide who was responsible.

"The old, wild Ireland, the Ireland of fantastic legend and bitter jest, is falling with the Four Courts and dying with the advance of the Free State troops. But a better Ireland, which will keep its promise, live in peace with its neighbor, and have and deserve freedom, is being born."

At all events, "the business of determining who's who in Dublin and southern Ireland" proceeds "rapidly and wholesomely," believes the New York *Tribune*, which feels that—

"No doubt is to be entertained of the outcome or of its rightfulness. The Irish Free State has shown the most exemplary patience. Its Government can not be accused of a single hasty or militaristic act. It has given De Valera and the small minority ranged with him every chance to persuade the Irish people to adopt De Valera's views. Instead of being convinced, they have firmly and definitely decided the other way. Such being the case, the presence in Dublin of an armed force in open rebellion could be met in only one way.

"A vacation may be given to the old joke that the Irish love a fight for the fight's sake. Under trying circumstances the Irish Government and people have behaved singularly well. It is as unfair to twit them because of Rory O'Connor as it was unfair to twit the men of Massachusetts because of Daniel Shays. Domestic difficulties occur in the best regulated nations."

And yet, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* tells us:

"Rory has made a place for himself in Irish history. All the dramatic unities were preserved. Brothers were fighting to the death with brothers. Loyal Irishmen were killing loyal Irishmen. Good Catholics were struggling with other good Catholics. For no Englishman and no Protestant had a prominent part in the battle of the Four Courts. Details are rather meager, but it's a fair assumption that the followers of Rory had mined the Four Courts building for a striking demonstration of the power of high explosives when they should retire, and that the big guns of Collins's men exploded the mines.

"Americans regret Rory O'Connor's stand, and yet many of them have respect, even admiration, for the man himself. He is an enthusiast, a dreamer, fighting for a word, the word 'Republic,' with the dreams that the word conjures up."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY McCUMBER WAS RETIRED

COMING AS IT DOES after the Indiana primary in which Mr. Beveridge was named over Senator New; the Pennsylvania primary in which Mr. Pinchot obtained the nomination for Governor over the "organization" candidate; and the Iowa primary, where Colonel Brookhart, a "radical" was nominated over more conservative aspirants for the United States Senate, the defeat in North Dakota of Senator McCumber by a former Nonpartizan League State Governor "can not

HARDEST CRACK YET.
—Pease in the *Newark News*.

be dismissed as a mere freak result, for it bears too strong a resemblance to earlier primary results," thinks the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "He was too radical for the conservatives and too conservative for the radicals," is the way the New York *Times*, which is of the same political complexion as *The Plain Dealer*, accounts for Senator McCumber's defeat. Because the senior Senator from the Flickertail State is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in charge of the Tariff Bill, sponsor for the Soldier Bonus Bill, and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, his candidacy attracted nation-wide attention. Now that he is eliminated, after more than twenty-three years' service in the Senate, the Newark *News* (Ind.) reminds us that "there is sure to be a struggle between the conservatives and the radicals of the Republican party in the Presidential convention of 1924."

Since Senator McCumber is referred to as "the father of the Bonus Bill" the inference might be that his efforts in behalf of that measure contributed to his defeat. But the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune*, a special North Dakota correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald*, and David Lawrence, political correspondent of the Democratic New York *Evening World*, agree that the Bonus Bill was not an issue, since Senator McCumber and his opponent, ex-Governor Frazier, were for it. As *The Tribune's* Washington correspondent tells us:

"Senator McCumber was fought by the Nonpartizan League and by a large share of the farmers on the ground that he had been in Washington so long that he was over-friendly to Eastern interests and out of touch with the needs of his State; on the ground that he voted for the Esch-Cummins Transportation Law, which, as alleged, saddled the farmers with high freight rates, and because of his vote in support of Senator Newberry when the question of unseating him was up in the Senate. He was charged freely with being progressive in North Dakota and a 'standpatter' in Washington. This charge became a sort of battle-cry with his opponents. All the information here is that the Esch-Cummins Law and high freight rates had much to do with the outcome."

The Senator, who remained in Washington to take care of the Tariff Bill while the hottest fight of his political career was in progress, took his defeat calmly and admitted that the country districts had gone against him. He stated further that—

"Two months were too short a period to overcome the poison that had been sowed broadcast for more than two years, or to meet the bi-partizan combination which had been made against me on the one side, and the Nonpartizan organization which so loyally supported my opponent."

In the opinion of the New York *Herald's* special Fargo correspondent, the fact that Senator McCumber stayed in Washington is one of the many reasons why he was not renominated.

What is the national significance of this "ruction" which retired North Dakota's senior Senator to private life? Judging from the scores of leading editorials which we have received, the primary was an event of more than passing importance. Was the result a "blow to the Old Guard," as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) intimates? Was it "further evidence of the rising tide of resentment against the Harding Administration," as the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* puts it? "Certainly the McCumber defeat was not personal to President Harding, who is more popular than Congress," observes the Democratic New York *World;* "it is cumulative evidence of the stirring of a restless spirit in the party ranks," thinks the Independent Providence *Journal*. In Washington, writes Mark Sullivan in the Independent New York *Evening Post*, "the McCumber defeat is interpreted as a blow to the conservative wing of the Republican party in the national sense, and to the Republican tariff to which the Senator's name is attached," while "general dissatisfaction with a fumbling Congress, not a mere do-nothing Congress," is the reason advanced editorially in the same paper. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that "there can be no minimizing of McCumber's defeat as a rebuke to the Old Guard."

Republican papers like the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, the Albany *Journal*, and the Washington *Post*, however, do not agree with these conclusions. The defeat of the North Dakota Senator is "not particularly surprizing" to *The Times-Star;* "it was not a blow aimed at the Harding Administration," asserts the Washington *Post;* "the result is simply a product of tangential forces of local significance."

Let us, then, look into these "forces of local significance" as exprest in North Dakota editorials. The Nonpartizan League, which acknowledges Senator McCumber's conqueror as its leader, declares in its national organ, the Minneapolis *National Leader*, that the defeat of the Senator "is a rebuke alike to Hardingism and Newberryism." Furthermore—

"The North Dakota primary shows that the farmer is not swallowing high tariff bait offered by Republican leaders. The farmers' answer to that, exprest to the primary vote, is unmistakable. High tariff talk for an exporting industry leaves them cold. The Old Guard must report a total loss and no insurance, for Frazier will supplant one of their biggest and most trusted leaders."

"North Dakota farmers have merely added their voice to those of Iowa in the growing outcry against a high tariff," remarks the Minnesota *Star*, a Labor daily of Minneapolis, while the *Farmer-Labor State Record*, the Bismarck organ of the Farmer-Labor party, interprets the McCumber defeat as "another instance where the people have repudiated Old Gang control, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

PORTER J. McCUMBER, THE LOSER.

His leadership of the Senate Finance Committee and his advocacy of the soldiers' bonus were not enough to make North Dakota Republicans keep him in the Senate.

Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

LYNN J. FRAZIER, THE WINNER.

Now he can smile, for tho recalled from the governorship of North Dakota last year, he is to-day the choice of the Republican Party to succeed Senator McCumber.

nominated a candidate who will represent the people instead of the corporations." "The personal popularity of Lynn J. Frazier," in the opinion of the Nonpartizan League Mandan *News*, was one of the main reasons he was nominated. The Fargo *Courier-News*, another important North Dakota organ of similar political beliefs, ventures the explanation that Senator McCumber, who "had never been supported by Progressives," did not take measures to consolidate the conservative vote:

"In the opinion of the *Courier-News* the defeat of Senator McCumber was directly and entirely attributable to the fact that he would not divide with the newly created, bi-partizan organization in North Dakota, known as the Independent Voters Association, the Federal patronage at his disposal, or allow the machine that it represents to dictate in any degree the persons who were to be appointed. . . .

"The Newberry vote and the Bonus Bill and the tariff, and all the rest of the trumpery offered, are excuses for his defeat—but not a single one contains a reason—tho they may be sent out as a smoke screen to hide the reason."

As we canvass the State for anti-Nonpartizan League sentiment, we read in the Mandan *Pioneer* (Rep.) that "the defeat of Senator McCumber can be attributed mainly to the fact that during the last six years he failed to use his influence to oust the men who had brought discredit to the State." "The Senator's attitude on national issues had no bearing whatever on his defeat," writes the editor of this paper; "at the first opportunity to show their resentment, enough independents voted against him to accomplish his downfall." Still another explanation is offered by the Dickinson *Press* (Rep.), to the effect that "there are thousands of Democrats who thought that if McCumber could be defeated in the primaries there might be a chance of 'putting across' their own candidate in the general election, and so registered as Republicans and voted for Frazier in the primary." "Senator McCumber defeated himself by his spineless attitude in the political fight that has raged in North Dakota for the past six years," declares the Independent Republican New Rockford *Transcript*. Like the Mandan *Pioneer* and other North Dakota papers, the Republican Wahpeton *Globe*, which is published in Senator McCumber's home city, says "the solid Nonpartizan League vote, combined with the Democratic-Republicans, the anti-McCumber 'bitter-enders' within the Republican party, and those Republicans who deeply resented the Senator's failure to participate in the State campaign against the League, resulted in the nomination of the Nonpartizan candidate."

Among the Independent and Republican papers of North Dakota, the Jamestown *Alert* thinks that the Senator's old enemies and disappointed aspirants for office fomented a great deal of trouble in the primary campaign, and the Grand Forks *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) gives the Senator's failure to take a "positive stand" in the recall campaign of last fall as one of the reasons for his defeat. "Many voted for Frazier as a rebuke for his lack of interest in the State," notes the Beach *Advance* (Ind. Rep.).

"Senator McCumber's defeat was not due to League votes," maintains the Fargo *Forum*, "but to the refusal of thousands of independent voters to support him; the Bonus Bill played but little more part in the primary than the Einstein theory." Two Minneapolis Republican papers, *The Journal* and *The Tribune*, agree with many North Dakota papers that during the battle that was being fought against the Nonpartizan League last fall "the Senator was an interested but silent spectator in Washington," and that this attitude, or lack of it, militated against him in the recent primary. "He proved a broken reed to the people of the State in the fall campaign," observes the Republican Valley City *Times-Record*, which agrees with the Dickinson *Press* that many Democrats voted as Republicans for Frazier in the hope that they would be able to "put across" their own candidate. In this paper's opinion, "local conditions defeated McCumber; his downfall had absolutely nothing to do with the Harding Administration."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POWER AND WEAKNESS OF THE RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

THE OVERSHADOWING ISSUE brought forward by the railroad strike is "whether the sacred right to strike is greater than the sacred obligation of the Government to act 'for the greatest good of all the people,'" says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. This issue was forced, says the Philadelphia paper, when 400,000 railroad shopmen, including machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carmen, sheet-metal workers and electricians, struck in defiance of the Railroad Labor Board's decision reducing wages from two to nine cents an hour. "In flouting the efforts of the Labor Board to avoid a strike the shopmen's leaders have flouted the Government of the United States for which it speaks and the American people whom, as an agency of the Federal Government, it represents," declares the Washington *Post*. The railroad men are in an entirely different case from the coal miners, explains the New York *Evening Mail*, "because the wages and rules against which they struck were not formulated by the roads, but by the Labor Board." This tribunal, adds *The Mail*, "has time and again demonstrated its fairness," altho the roads have sometimes protested against its decisions as being "unduly favorable to labor." The shopcraft strike, notes the Chicago *Evening Post*, "brings up several interesting developments bearing on the final influence and authority of the Board."

A LITTLE SACRIFICE ON HIS PART WOULD HELP.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The United States Railroad Labor Board was born of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920. In its membership of nine, the railroads, the railroad workers and the public are equally represented. As Benjamin Stolberg, writing in *The New Republic*, further reminds us:

"Every wage decision must be concurred in by at least five members, of whom one must be of the public. The Board must be guided by 'just and reasonable' considerations, of which the main are the wages paid for similar work in other industries, the cost of living, and the skill, the responsibility and the hardship of the job. It is the duty and not merely the privilege of the Board to hear all the disputes which endanger the continuity of traffic, and it is endowed with the necessary authority to summon and investigate. But the law grants the Board no power to enforce its decrees. Public opinion is its only police, and publicity its only weapon of punishment."

Nevertheless "decision by the Railroad Labor Board amounts to a decision by the Government," declares a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which goes on to say:

"Altho nothing in the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act gives the Railroad Labor Board authority to enforce its decision, the Act carries powers regarded as wide enough to prevent any interference with interstate commerce.

"It is the official view that the Labor Board constitutes the one agency for the expression of the judgment of the Government in matters of railroad wages and industrial relations. Its decisions, therefore, must be backed up to the full limit of the Government's authority, whether they concern reductions in wages or decision that the railroad executives' practise of 'farming out' car repairs is illegal."

David Lawrence, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, defines the President's attitude toward the Board as follows:

"Mr. Harding feels that the Labor Board is the result of the deliberate judgment of Congress and that Congress wanted to set up a body with sufficient moral power to prevent strikes. If that failed more drastic powers would be invoked, either through interpretations of existing broad general laws on the question of interstate commerce, or by asking Congress to put teeth in the Transportation Act."

Of the nine members of the Board "only two dissented from the recent decision reducing wages," notes the Troy *Times*, which thinks that "the strike which has ignored or challenged this decision is a menace to the entire principle of Governmental regulation." The Labor Board "is the best hope the public has," says the New York *Evening World*, while the New York *Tribune* declares that—

"The country will never go back to industrial civil war on the railroads. It intends to operate machinery which will make such war impossible. The Railroad Labor Board knows this and is therefore doing its utmost to preserve the Government's regulative authority."

This tribunal, says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "has made its award, following hearings and a full investigation." Moreover:

"There is no basis for the assumption that the disputed decisions of the Labor Board are oppressive or unfair.

RATES OF RAIL PAY COMPARED.

CHICAGO, July 1 (Associated Press).—The following table shows the average hourly rates of pay for the principal classes of railway employees under the wage reduction, effective to-day, recently ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board. Comparison is also made with the rates paid in December, 1917, when the Federal Government took over control of the roads; in January, 1920, under the Federal Administration pay increases; in May, 1920, under the Labor Board's $600,000,000 award; in July, 1921, under the Board's first wage reduction.

	Dec. 1917	*Jan.* 1920	*May* 1920	*July* 1921	*July* 1922
Shop mechanics	50.5	72.3	85.3	77.3	70.3
Carmen	37.7	68.0	81.0	73.0	64.4
Common laborers (track)	19.3	37.7	46.3	37.7	32.7
Clerks	34.5	54.5	67.5	61.5	58.5
Common laborers (station)	22.3	43.6	52.1	43.6	39.6
Signalmen	32.8	64.3	77.3	69.3	64.3
Stationary firemen and oilers	21.8	46.6	59.6	51.6	49.6

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Both sides have been heard. Neither side has been awarded all it sought. Awards were made on a basis not only of conditions and precedents within the craft, but with reference to kindred employment in other industries.

"If the awards are not fair, there remain for their correction the weapons of protest, agitation and public appeal. The American people will never consent to a backward step in maintaining peace between the railroads and their employees."

The chief reason for the crystallization of sentiment, says the Philadelphia *North American*, is that the strikers de-

THE WOLF AT THE WORKERS' DOOR.

—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

liberately defied an authorized tribunal representing the Government and people of the United States. This Philadelphia paper goes on to say:

"A circumstance which has had powerful influence in turning sentiment against the unions is that they fully recognized the jurisdiction of the Board when it increased the railroads' payrolls to the extent of $600,000,000 a year, and repudiate its authority only when it reduces wages according to the same principle upon which it raised them. . . .

"In the spring of last year, when living costs and wages were receding, the railroads fell into difficulties because of a severe slump in business, and sought relief from the burden of paying wartime wages. After full hearings, at which the workers were ably represented, the board ordered a 12 per cent. reduction, effective July 1, 1921, representing an annual saving to the railroads of $400,000,000 a year.

"Meanwhile the increased schedules of freight and passenger rates had not produced enough additional revenue to meet operating expenses and pay the dividends which the Government morally underwrote when it assumed the power to fix both the revenues of the railroads and the wages they should pay. As a matter of fact, the charges were raised so far that they accentuated business depression, and there was a general demand that they be reduced. The result was that two months ago the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered cuts reducing the railroads' freight revenues about $400,000,000 a year, thus wiping out the saving made through the wage reduction of July, 1921.

"The railroads, therefore, proposed further decreases in wages, and, agreement with the unions proving impossible, the case was laid before the Federal Labor Board. Hearings began in Chicago on March 6 and ended April 29. Three decisions were rendered. On May 28 the Board announced a cut of $48,000,000 a year from the pay of the 400,000 maintenance-of-way workers. On June 6 it ordered a reduction of nearly $60,000,000 in the annual wages of 400,000 shopmen. On June 16 it ruled that there should be a decrease amounting to $26,500,000 annually in the pay of clerical and station forces. Added to the $400,000,000 cut of last year, these reductions represented an aggregate of $535,000,000—a very large sum, but still leaving to the men $65,000,000 of the $600,000,000 increase given in 1920.

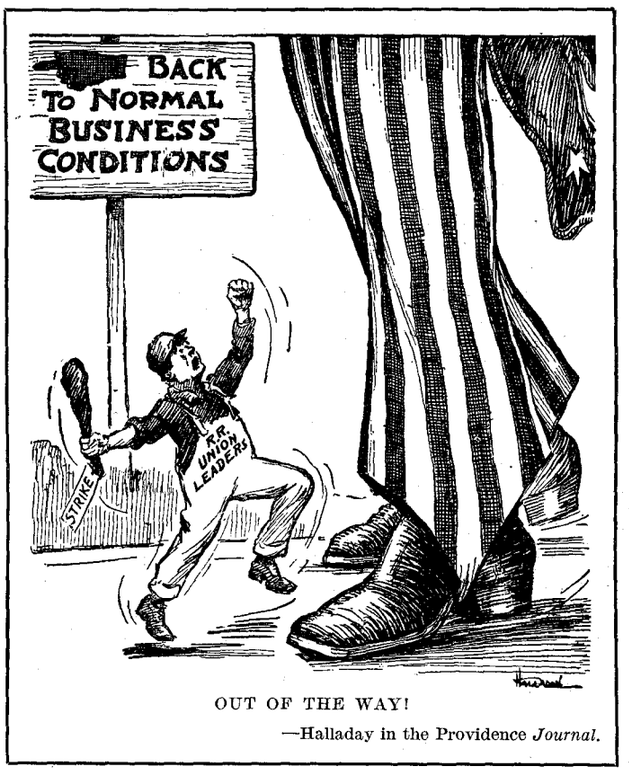
"The vital point is that the Board applied in these cases identically the same principle it applied two years ago. Upon the ground that the cost of living had advanced, it then added $600,000,000 to the payroll; and upon the ground that the cost of living has receded, it has now ruled that there should be a corresponding wage reduction of $535,000,000, which leaves untouched the large increases granted under Government control. In each of the three cases the labor representatives on the Board filed a dissenting opinion, and on the last occasion went so far as to advise the workers to resort to a strike."

But while the strikers have defied the Board's wage-reduction order, many of the railroads have defied its order against "farming out" repair work when the wage schedules fixt by the Board do not suit them. Mr. Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Board, himself admits that—

"The employees do have one substantial grievance against certain of the carriers, and that is the contracting of the r ilway employment to the so-called independent contractors. This is not simply a labor grievance; it is a public grievance. The policy carried to its legitimate end destroys the labor article of the Transportation Act, treats the United States Congress with contempt, deprives the public of lawful protection from labor troubles, and grievously imposes upon the employees."

"The Labor Board has failed to keep peace on the railways because neither the corporations nor the unions felt bound to respect its rulings," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. The powers of the Board should be redefined and expanded by Congress, suggest several papers; and in the New York *World* we read:

"There is needed a thorough reconsideration of our present railroad law. For if American railroads, which exploit the richest country in the world, are not solvent enough to pay a living



OUT OF THE WAY!

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

wage to every employee, then something is radically wrong with the way those railroads are handled.

"The Transportation Act is working badly, and in its labor provisions it is working very badly. The Labor Board which it created is based on the mistaken principle that the wages problem can be artificially segregated from the general financial problem. Experience is now confirming what was freely predicted in 1920, that since wages are so large a part of costs, wage policies must be regulated by the authorities which regulate the other aspects of railway finance. The immediate trouble has arisen through failure to recognize this fact."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOUBTFUL FATE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

$250,000,000 EVAPORATED in the Alien Property Custodian's office under both the Wilson and the Harding Administrations, thinks Congressman Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan. Talking with a Washington correspondent the other day, he declared, "How much of this shrinkage is due to depreciation through maladministration, how much is due to the sale of properties far below their reasonable value, how much is due to wasteful administration, how much is due to practical gifts to officials, friends and favorites of the Custodian's office, I am unable to say. Only an impartial investigation will disclose the truth, and obviously that can be got only through appropriate action by Congress or one of its branches." In transmitting this to his paper, the New York *Tribune*, the correspondent was careful to add the Custodian's reply—in effect, a plea of "Not guilty" on all counts, and an assertion that—

"The seeming depreciation in the values of property is due to the depreciation in the market value of stocks, bonds and other securities held by this office, which is not estimated on their face value."

One specific accusation brought by Congressman Woodruff relates to the now famous Chemical Foundation case. As the New York *World's* correspondent reminds us, Congressman Frear of Wisconsin wrote to Attorney-General Daugherty a year ago, "charging fraud in the sale of German patents" to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and "demanding the return of the property." In that letter, so we read, he referred to "a resolution requesting an investigation," and declared:

"The resolution sets forth specifically that Francis P. Garvan, Joseph Choate, Jr., and Ramsey Houget were employed by the United States Government as officials in the Bureau of Investigation office of the Alien Property Custodian, in charge of alien patents. That several months after signing of the Armistice and about February or March, 1919, they negotiated a sale by the Government and prepared necessary documents for a conveyance to themselves and their associates at private sale and at a nominal purchase price of 4,500 alien chemical patents. The pretended sale was made to the Chemical Foundation Company, a private company of which they were organizers and principal officers, and was made without notice to the public, without any competition and for a consideration of $250,000, altho reputable men declare two of the 4,500 patents were worth $10,000,000, and the others, tho of less value, would add to that total."

Like the Alien Property Custodian, Mr. Garvan pleads "Not guilty." According to *The World's* correspondent,

"Mr. Garvan in his testimony before the Shortridge investigating committee recently said that the patents, trade-marks, etc., were sold to the Foundation under an executive order signed by Frank L. Polk, as Acting Secretary of State, who was acting under specific orders from President Wilson. The power to sell patents, he said, was granted under an amendment to the Trading With the Enemy Act, passed November 4, 1918. As President of the Foundation, Mr. Garvan said he had never received a cent of salary or profit. A complete financial statement showing all the moneys received and disbursed by the Foundation Company was filed with the committee.

"Mr. Garvan added that the Foundation was organized to develop the American dye, chemical and pharmaceutical industry. Before the war, he said, German dye cartel had a monopoly of these products and prevented the development of an American industry. During the war, he said, the huge dye plants of Germany were used for making poison gases. Mr. Garvan said that the health and welfare of the country, as well as national defense, made the development of an American dye and chemical industry necessary.

"Under its charter the Chemical Foundation, Mr. Garvan said, was required to grant non-exclusive licenses to American citizens for the use of the patents which it had acquired. The stock of the Foundation, he said, consisted of $400,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and $100,000 common, dividends on which were limited to 6 per cent. All profits above that amount and the necessary overhead were to be devoted to educational and research purposes in the development of the dye and chemical industry. No dividends have ever been paid."

President Harding, however, wants the sale of alien property to the Chemical Foundation investigated and the property returned to the Government. In a letter to Colonel Miller, the Alien Property Custodian, he says:

"It appears that the sale was made at so nearly a nominal sum that there is reason to believe that this Government has not faithfully observed the trust which was implied in the seizure of this property. The circumstances relating to the entire transaction are of such a character that full investigation becomes a public duty. Moreover, I feel that your office is obligated to maintain the sacred character of the trust to which the Alien Property Custodian is committed by the law.

"You are therefore directed to forthwith proceed as follows:

"1. Make written demand upon the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in form to be approved by the Attorney-General, to immediately return, transfer and assign to the Alien Property Custodian all patents, trade-marks, copyrights, contracts, applications or other properties or rights transferred to it by the Alien Property Custodian as aforesaid, and to account to you for any and all rents, profits, license fees or other proceeds thereof realized by said Chemical Foundation, Inc., from said properties or rights or any of them from the date of transfer thereof to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to the date of restitution.

"2. Take any other action which may be advised or approved by the Attorney-General, by suit or otherwise, to fully and in every respect protect the rights or interests of the United States and other person or corporation interested therein, and to the properties and rights aforesaid, and any proceeds, income or profits therefrom in the hands of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., or its officers, agents or employees."

Nothing daunted, the Chemical Foundation is resolved to "fight to the last ditch," declaring that a return of the patents would benefit only Germany and enable her to regain control of the American chemical and dye market. To a reporter of the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Garvan said the other day,

"Germany is making every effort to regain her grip on the world's dye and chemical industry, lost in the war. The principal markets of Europe are closed. The Chemical Foundation, which has taken over the patents formerly held by German interests and placed them at the disposal of any American manufacturer, is the one thing that stands in Germany's way. We don't intend to let the patents get out of our hands."

Meanwhile, other alien property—of enormous value, in the aggregate—awaits disposal. As the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* reminds us,

"The Alien Property Custodian now serves as trustee for about 31,818 pieces of enemy property. Of these trusts there are 29,606 valued at less than $10,000, 1,502 between $10,000 and $50,000, 498 between $50,000 and $250,000, 162 between $250,000 and $1,000,000. The total enemy trusts held by the Alien Property Custodian are valued at more than $400,000,000, and the property embraced is scattered over continental United States and our insular possessions. It consists of industrial plants, inclusive of chemical and woolen mills; steamship lines, banks, land and cattle companies, salmon factories, mines of gold, silver and other metals, and thousands of parcels of real estate and trusts represented by securities and liquid assets."

Congressman Winslow of Massachusetts has introduced a bill proposing the return of about $40,000,000 to enemy aliens, a measure which a correspondent of the New York *Times* assures us is—

"a first step toward carrying out the traditional American policy of not confiscating private property of enemies in time of war. The next step will be the negotiation of treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary for the adjustment of war claims of those countries against the United States and the claims of this Government against those former enemy countries. The *Lusitania* claims and others of importance are to be included in the settlement. A claims treaty with Germany is now being negotiated. The rest of the enemy alien property held by the United States after the payment of the $40,000,000 covered in the resolution will figure in the distribution to be made by the claims commissions."

Under the headline, "Give the Enemy His Own," the Boston *Herald* remarks,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The time has come to return the private property of aliens which was seized in the United States during the World War. On this the President and people agreed. Confiscation of such property is repugnant to American public policy and popular feeling. Often during the war it was said that we were fighting the German Imperial Government, not the German people. And certainly we were not fighting the German private property owners in the United States. Their nationality compelled their classification as enemies, and probably the most of them were in sympathy with their native country, but when we had taken the precautions of interning them and placing their property under control we had done all that was necessary for safety, and no question of penalty arose. For the aliens, whether German or Austrian, who committed no act of war against us, there can not be forfeiture of property. Technically they were enemies, but now there is peace, and we must give each former enemy his own."

However, there appears to be some room for doubt as to whether either the German people or the German Government will eventually profit by these transactions. Writing in the New York *Evening World*, Mr. David Lawrence observes,

"The painful truth is that, in the instance of the German nationals, practically all the property now held by the United States will come into the hands of the German Government and eventually will be transferred to the Allied Governments as reparations money.

"This is because the German Government has on its statute books a tax on capital which would virtually confiscate the property about to be returned by the American Government to German citizens. President Harding and his associates realize this, but it was stated at the White House in response to an inquiry that the United States Government is powerless to intervene as between German citizens and the German Government."

"WHITEWASH" ON THE BLACK REPUBLIC

THE WHITEWASH IS THIN IN PLACES on our record of administration in Haiti, thinks the New York *Globe*, as it reads the report of the special Senate committee which investigated conditions in that turbulent republic. The report of the Committee, which is made up of Democratic and Republican Senators and headed by Senator McCormick, of Illinois, is unanimous, "so that the question is not a party issue," notes the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Chief among the recommendations of the Senators are: That our military occupation of the "Black Republic" should continue indefinitely, but with reduced forces of Marines, and that a loan should be floated to refund foreign debts and provide funds for highways, schools and public utilities.

The circumstances which induced the Wilson Administration to take over Haiti, as revealed by former Secretary of State Lansing, were these: The Republic had failed to pay her international obligations; there were foreign cruisers in Haitian waters and political upheavals on the island itself; Germany was maneuvering to get hold of the customs to satisfy debts to German nationals, and the cruiser *Karlsruhe* had actually landed a party in July, 1914. Violation of the French Legation by a mob had been followed by the landing of French naval forces, and it is the opinion of Mr. Lansing that if the United States had not intervened, other foreign nations would have done so. As Senator McCormick's report recalls the crisis of eight years ago:

"The chronic anarchy into which Haiti had fallen, the exhaustion of its credit, the threatened intervention of the German Government and the actual landing of the French naval forces, all imperiled the Monroe Doctrine and led the Government of the United States to take steps to establish order in Haiti, to help institute a Government as nearly representative as might be, and to assure the collaboration of the Governments of the United States and Haiti for the future maintenance of peace and the development of the Haitian people."

"Haiti was going to the dēmnition bow-wows when the United States intervened," declares the Minneapolis *Journal*. Now, we are told by the Boston *News Bureau*, a financial paper, "$5,000,000 have been paid on Haiti's external debts; revenue collections have tripled, and a surplus replaces a treasury deficit." "More than five hundred miles of road has been built, and banditry has been suppressed," observes the Detroit *Free Press*. "We have restored confidence in the Haitian Government among the masses," notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, while other editors remind us that since the McCormick committee issued its preliminary report a new President of the Republic has been elected without disorder, and a High Commissioner appointed by President Harding. "We are educating the people of the island, and teaching them self-government,"

PAPER WINGS.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

declares the New York *American*, while in the New York *Tribune* we are told that "Haiti has been brought back to order and stability. The natives are now protected in their lives and property. The people in the interior can come to the coast towns in safety. Agriculture has been revived and long-abandoned areas have been opened to cultivation. The country is being lifted out of chronic anarchy and started on the road toward productivity and prosperity." "It is idle, therefore, in the circumstances, to talk about imperialism," asserts the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "there have been blunders, as the Committee admits, and some cruelty, but the good far outbalances the evil." "On the whole," agrees the neighboring *Public Ledger*, "intervention has been a blessing to the Haitians."

The New York *Globe*, however, takes an opposite view. "The real facts," as seen by this newspaper, "are that American bankers proposed, and still propose, with the aid of our Marines to make 'loans' to the Haitian Government on terms exceptionally favorable to themselves." In *The Globe's* opinion—

"There is no doubt that the occupation has been of great material service to the Haitian people. But if we were in Haiti to help the Haitian people we should not need to rely on even the reduced force of Marines which the Committee recommends. We need force and have used force because our primary purpose all along has been to serve the interests of Americans at the expense of the Haitians."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOTE the ague in The Hague.—*Washington Post.*

THE first leg of any Shipping Board cruise is the bootleg.—*Dallas News.*

THE Shipping Board stands out for the freedom of the sprees.—*Asheville Times.*

THE Iowa corn crop this year has been estimated at 18 gallons per acre.—*Los Banos Enterprise.*

HERE'S to the girls, God bless 'em, no matter how they dress 'em.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

AS we understand it, Uncle Sam isn't much of a success as a sailor, but is a heck of a bartender.—*Dallas News.*

PREMIER CRAIG says that what Ulster has she will hold. The world will hope this includes her temper.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST says that books have a curative power. Yes; there are some which cure insomnia.—*Washington Post.*

MR. EDISON might stop getting out questionnaires long enough to invent a noiseless lawn mower.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ONE of the most hopeful signs of the times we have seen is a sale of swivel chairs by the Government.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

THE Shipping Board evidently holds that travelers can't be expected to go overseas, if they can't get half-seas-over.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Volstead act needs more teeth, says the Anti-Saloon League. Our observations indicate that they should be wisdom teeth.—*Manila Bulletin.*

PERHAPS it is true that the people of the Philippines are not superstitious, but we note that whenever anything happens they always knock Wood.—*Manila Bulletin.*

CERTAINLY Tennyson must have had Mr. Lasker in mind when he wrote the lines: "And may there be no moaning of the bar—when I put out to sea."—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

THE author of that magazine article on "Prohibition as an Aid to Thrift" evidently hadn't had any transactions with bootleggers.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CHINESE bandits entering Shantung as the Japanese soldiers are withdrawn, report business bad.—*Korea.*

MR. LASKER'S reply to a well-known brewer's letter seems like beating about the Busch.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ANOTHER bar to marriage is that nowadays, a fellow can't support the Government and a wife on one income.—*Columbia Record.*

THANK goodness! After we save daylight by changing the clocks, perhaps we can become thin and graceful by monkeying with the scales.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CONAN DOYLE says he can materialize the spirits of dead animals. Maybe he was the one who stirred up the old Bull Moose recently.—*New York American.*

WE have long held ourselves up to the republic of Mexico as a pattern, and the revival of Mexico's bandit industry indicates they are beginning to take notice.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WE know now where they get those sea-legs.—*Asheville Times.*

MOST all of the new tariff duties are painful duties.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

IT seems that our ships can't carry passengers on water alone.—*Spokane Press.*

WE suspected all along that the Shipping Board was getting groggy.—*Dallas News.*

APPARENTLY Europe doesn't want so much to be healed as heeled.—*New York American.*

WELL, Mr. Lasker merely thinks he knows what makes the wild waves wild.—*Dallas News.*

A CHRONIC grouch never goes where he is told to go until he dies.—*Nashville Tennesseean.*

STILL, it is only fair to say that prohibition is not a failure so far as it relates to the law-abiding.—*Marion Star.*

LENINE is reported as saying Russia is heaven. In which case hell must be worse than is commonly believed. — *Toledo Blade.*

RUSSIA says that she is now willing to shake hands. But what she really needs to do is to shake her heads.—*Manila Bulletin.*

MAN gets thirty days for stealing 30 cents' worth of groceries. We Americans have our faults, but we do hate a piker.—*Lansing Capital News.*

WITH Beveridge booked for the Senate, there is no particular reason why Glass should not aspire to the White House. —*Duluth Herald.*

ENGLISH bankers are said to be ready to lend China $200,000,000. Why not lend it to England to pay us?—*American Lumberman.*

SINCE Colonel Bryan has exprest his belief that miracles are still possible, it's easier to understand his three tries at the presidency.—*Marion Star.*

THE agenda of the Hague peace conference will consist chiefly of the German request for time and the Russian request for money.—*New York Tribune.*

"FORD Is Willing to Run," says headline. Yes, that's the best thing about 'em.—*Syracuse Herald.*

THE Railroad Labor Board seems to feel that the laborer is worthy of his lower.—*Asheville Times.*

IT is understood that the mandate for Williamson County, Illinois, has been offered to Turkey.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WITH a few more Illinois happenings we might have to recognize Russia through a sense of brotherhood.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

WE have paid off nearly a billion dollars of the war debt already, but you know how it is with anything you buy on instalments.—*American Lumberman.*

SING SING prison has a hundred or so more occupants than cells. Everywhere you look you see a housing problem. At the same time the law will see to it that Sing Sing's tenants are not evicted.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

THE MOUNT PRICE EXPEDITION.

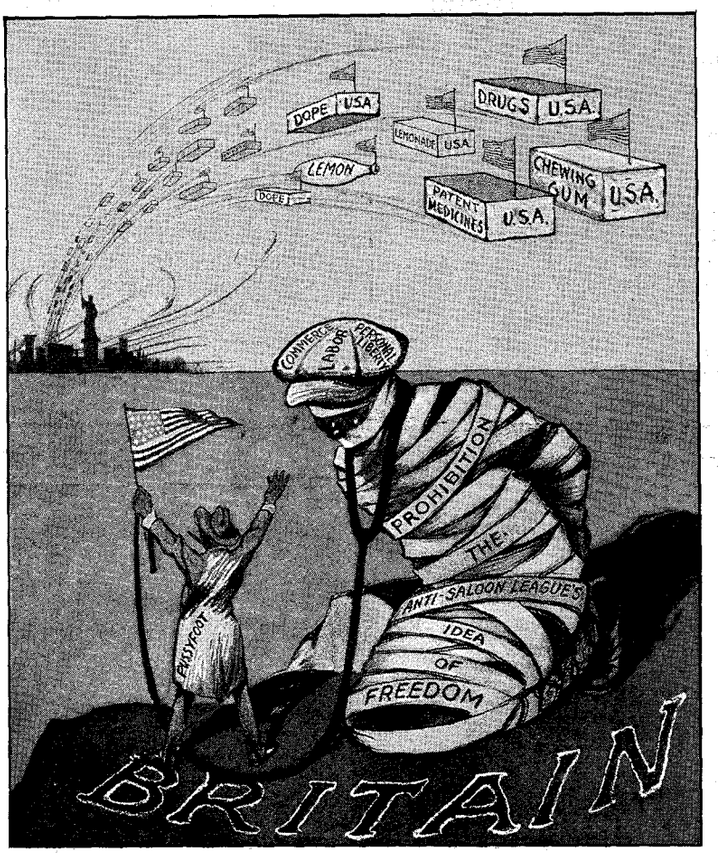
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

POLISH-AMERICAN PRESS ON POLAND'S NEW DRINK LAW

"PROHIBITION in Poland," as Poland's new drink regulations have been described in various press dispatches from that country, is a misleading term, according to the Polish-American editors, which tends only to make still more complicated the enigma of legislation affecting alcoholic beverages. In order to shed light on the controversy THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked the Polish-American press for their opinion of the new Polish drink law, and their replies naturally draw parellels between dry legislation in Poland and the workings of the prohibition laws in the United States. America is not dragged into the discussion, they tell us, except by those who have been shouting that Poland has "gone the limit in prohibition just as did the United States."



A BRITISH WET CAMPAIGN POSTER.

"Are you going to allow British Commerce, British Labor and your own Personal Liberty to be bound and gagged?"

The New York *Telegram Codzienny* points out that Poland "did not enact any prohibition law," but that the Polish Diet has "simply voted to define the percentage of alcoholic content of beer manufactured in Poland; to abolish saloons, restricting the sale of intoxicants to eating-places, and finally to restrict the number of such places to a proportion of one to 2,500 inhabitants." We read then:

"The measure is excellent from a social point of view; it is entirely wrong from the political. Prohibition and temperance matters should remain within the limits of local option. The supreme legislative power should refrain from such interference with prerogatives of local self-governments. The law passed by the Polish Parliament is a proof of centralization tendencies, which is unfortunate, for no nation in the world has ever benefited by centralization.

"Did Poland wish to imitate America? We do not know. We wish she may imitate the United States in many things; we wish she may imitate American energy, American genius for administration and organization; we wish that she may give to each of her citizens the same equal chances and possibilities America is giving to her citizens. But we do not wish to see the old country imitate American Prohibition which has been the cause of demoralization. We Americans have been justly proud of our respect for the law. Now our most respectable citizens hide in corners to defy the Constitution. It is better for any country to be law-abiding without Prohibition, than to break the law with it."

Another Polish-American paper, which is vehement in correcting the misapprehension about "Polish Prohibition" is the New Britain (Conn.) *Catholic Leader*. It points out that Poland's 2½ per cent. beer, is "similar to our pre-war beer" in that it has "a kick, but a very weak one," and "if one desires to get intoxicated he will be compelled to consume at least half a keg." We are told also that the sale of light wines is permitted. But perhaps the Polish Parliament's most admired regulation, is that only one saloon may be maintained for a population of every 2,500 inhabitants and it is predicted:

"As a result saloons will not be found in each town, as is the case at the present time, but sometimes it will be necessary to travel a long distance before encountering a saloon. The saloon-keeper remains under the control of the Government. If in his saloon there are disturbances on account of drunkenness, both the offender and the saloon-keeper will be liable to punishment and fine. In the event of many such violations the saloon-keeper will lose his license. The introduction of the prohibition law, to which the women had also given aid, does not meet with the approval of the national 'minority' who were engaged in the whisky trade."

But the Utica *Polish Weekly Record* does not think that the limiting of the alcoholic content of beer to 2½ per cent. will have much effect because—

"Beer is not used so extensively as are wines, whiskys and liqueurs, which are sold only in hotel dining-rooms, restaurants and tea-rooms. Barrooms and saloons are not known in Polish cities. There are the so-called 'Karczmy'—or inns, which serve liquor—but these are only in small villages. The public, being served with drinks at their meals, luncheons and afternoon teas, does not approve of its restriction, and even medical associations advise the use of liquor in small quantities for the promotion of health. Knowing well our Polish people's views on Prohibition, and also their habits, we feel certain that it is an utter impossibility to make Poland bone-dry."

A Polish weekly of Detroit, *Ognisko Domowe*, calls attention to the fact that the new law goes a little further than most in making "the dispenser of alcoholic drinks reponsible for the drinker, which means that not the drunkard, but the one that serves

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOTLEGGING IN 14 PER CENT. WET NORWAY.

"Brandy at your door! Come on, come on! Guaranteed 96 per cent. Come on, and buy!" —*Karikarturen* (Christiania).

him drinks, will be haled to court and punished." This weekly goes on to say:

"We, in America, have had enough experience as far as Prohibition is concerned. We have here so-called Prohibition that does not prohibit. The bootlegger and the owner of the blind pig are making fortunes by doping the drinkers with the worst kind of moonshine, containing mostly poison. The authorities can not control the situation, altho millions are spent annually for this purpose.

"Now Poland comes with an entirely different Prohibition. Poland could not afford to spend millions annually to enforce Prohibition. Poland is a free country now, and as such wants to work for the welfare of its population. Poland does not want to kill thousands of its subjects annually with doped moonshine. Also Poland needs money, which comes from a properly controlled liquor market, and which would otherwise, as it does in America, go to the always empty pockets of bootleggers.

"And the Prohibition law passed by the Polish Diet will really do good for Poland. Poland will save much grain, having just two and one-half per cent. beer. Poland will have only as much alcohol manufactured as is needed for absolute necessary purposes of the country. Poland will get and collect the tax of 20 per cent. on all alcoholic drinks produced, to pay her necessary expenses. Poland will have no drunkards, because a drink dispenser will not risk punishment and probably jail just for selling a few more drinks to the individual that wants to get drunk. We think that the Polish Prohibition law is ideal."

The Pittsburgh *Wielkopolanin* thinks that the Polish drink law is more reasonable and practicable than the law as it stands in this country because it "tries to do away with the evils of drink but not with its legitimate use." It may be that the Poles "were taught a lesson by the disastrous consequences of American Prohibition and so tempered theirs," thinks this weekly, which suggests that the American people "might learn a lesson from Poland" which would result in "more liberty and less drink."

The Detroit *Polish Daily Record* believes that the Polish Diet started in the right way to crusade against alcohol because—

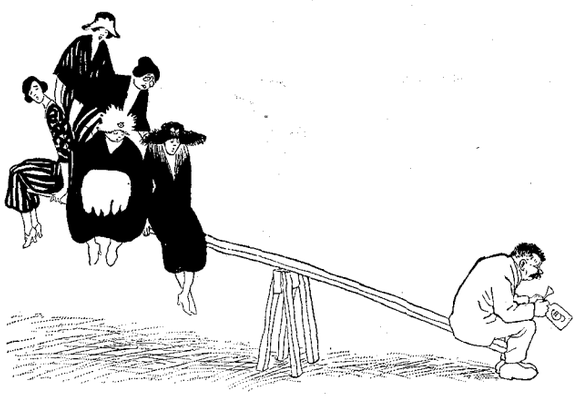
"Total prohibition, as in the United States, would be aimless. The people in Poland are acquainted with the ways of making moonshine. Secret breweries would spring up all over the country. It would be also hard for the police forces in Poland to avoid corruption on account of the temptation of bribery from those who secretly make and sell alcoholic liquors.

"This new anti-liquor law in Poland is a wise step forward and the Polish Diet should be congratulated on its accomplishment in the direction of limiting the use of alcohol. Gradual but steady action along this line will in time bring good results. It will root out drunkenness, it will save the guardians of the law from corruption, and it will give a chance to those accustomed to drink to adjust themselves to the new conditions without violation of the law, and without destroying their organism with poisonous home-made alcoholic liquors."

The Chicago *Polish Daily News* tells us that during wartime and during post-war disturbances Poland's drink regulations were strictly enforced, and with good results. But we are told that:

"After conditions had become a little more peaceful there was not much need for a strict adherence to these regulations of alcoholic restriction, and, we are now informed by those who arrive from Poland, there is, in comparison with this country, more leniency as regards the sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks. This is not a very good thing: either there is a law, or there is none. If there is one, it should be rigidly controlled and observed in its entirety; otherwise there are violations and a demoralizing disregard for law, examples of which we see in our own country. We are of the opinion that, in view of the above-mentioned reasons, the Polish Parliament is doing the best thing if it legalizes and puts into effect the limitations discust—as a law. We believe that it will be applied in its entirety, with all force."

In Scranton the Polish weekly *Straz* says "the women gave this law the start" and of course it was "met by great opposition from the alcohol lovers of the country and business men, who claim that alcohol was a good agitator during election time."



PROHIBITION AT THE SWEDISH POLLS.

THE WOMEN VOTERS: "How many of us must there be to balance one drinking man?" —*Sondags Nisse* (Stockholm).

THE "DRY" FIGHT IS ON IN AUSTRIA, TOO.

MODERN DON QUIXOTE: "This terrible enemy, beer, must be beaten. I will have a drink first to screw up my courage."

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BRITISH LABOR'S GROWING STRENGTH

BRITISH LABOR is sure to appear stronger than ever in the membership of the House of Commons that will be chosen in the next general election, it is predicted by many, who admit that efforts are under way to prevent this new accession in strength, which, they say, "can not be prevented." One of the means toward this end was an apparently insignificant Private Member's Bill introduced in the House under cover, we are told, of protection for "the defenseless British workingman from a political ruthless dictatorship of his own elected nominees." The bill is described as being actually designed to "put certain serious difficulties in the way of trade unions which wish to spend money on politics." Commenting on the proposed measure, the Liberal *Manchester Guardian* observes:

"If a large majority of the members were po'itical enthusiasts these difficulties could be overcome, but if they possest no more than the average degree of enthusiasm the probability is that a trade union would be reduced to political impotence. No political fund could be raised unless it was expressly so authorized by a ballot at which at least half the members voted and there were in favor a majority of 20 per cent. of those voting. Even if the raising of the political fund were thus legalized, the bill would still make it illegal for the union to enforce contributions from members who had not individually signed a written statement of their willingness to contribute.

"The bill, in fact, tho it has now passed its second reading, is so obviously framed to cripple the financial resources of one of the chief political parties, it is so clearly partizan and would rouse such furious opposition, that we may hope there is no chance of its going much farther."

"LABOR'S WORST ENEMY."

"Acting on his advice has never led anywhere but to trouble, defeat and disgrace."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

If the authors of this bill are really concerned about the purity of the sources from which political parties draw their money, *The Guardian* goes on to say, they need look no farther than the distribution of titles, which is generally known as the Honors List, for "when the older parties have cleansed themselves of the reproach of selling honors they may consider the propriety of trade union political levies." Nevertheless, we are advised that the present position is not altogether satisfactory, and this important daily explains:

"Under The Act of 1913 a trade union may not spend money on political objects unless such objects have been approved by ballot. The political fund must be kept separate, and individual members can on written application secure exemption from contributing to it without prejudice to their other benefits. On the face of it there does not seem anything in this arrangement which can be called undemocratic or give ground for the accusation of tyranny. But there is this question. Why was it found necessary to protect the individual member who disapproved of the general political activities of his union? Many of us object to the income tax, but we are not on that account presented with exemption forms. According to strict democratic theory, the present law errs by giving the majority of a trade union not too much, but too little power. If they are legally constituted political organizations, why should not they be allowed to make all those who voluntarily join them subject to the same rules and subscription fees? The answer, of course, is that a trade union is not, and never has been, regarded primarily as a political organization. Politics have crept in as a side issue."

But even so *The Guardian* thinks it may be argued that since membership is voluntary, why should the unions not be allowed to impose compulsory levies on all their members for whatever legal purpose they like? This brings one to the root of the matter and to a clear difference between the theory and the fact, of which we read:

"For the most part membership of a trade union is not voluntary. The chances are that a skilled artizan, whatever his trade may be, can not find employment unless he is a member of a trade union, and it would be intolerable that his livelihood should be dependent upon his subscribing to political purposes of which he disapproves. The real question is, therefore, whether in fact the law allows sufficient loophole for the man who is in practise bound to be a trade unionist to dissociate himself, if he likes, from trade union politics. On that it is not easy to give a clear answer. There is no evidence that any large number of trade unionists resent the political levy; on the other hand, if all trade unionists voted as their political leaders, tell them to, Labor representation in Parliament would be bigger than it is."

"DON'T IMITATE AMERICA!"—This is the solemn warning of certain British Labor leaders at the Labor Party's annual conference at Edinburgh, we learn from London dispatches, when much criticism was vented against America's alleged policy of isolation. One leader, Mr. Tom Shaw, speaking in favor of a resolution condemning military alliances, made pointed allusion to the United States in these words:

"I hope that of all foreign policies of the world, the last we will imitate will be that of America, which has washed its hands of the mess of war and refused to come to an agreement with anybody."

Just before Mr. Shaw's speech, we are informed that Mr. Josiah Wedgewood, M. P., had recommended that "in future we work our foreign policy more and more in conformity with that of America." Fierce cries of "No, no!" greeted this suggestion, but we are told that he went on to say:

"England and America have a supreme interest not only in peace but in reconstruction. From a purely materialistic viewpoint, England has nothing more to gain by war. The same can be said of America."

These dispatches further relate that the conference finally not only voted against alliances, including the proposed Anglo-French pact, but added an amendment that labor "repudiates in advance all responsibility for such treaties or understandings." By 3,086,000 to 261,000 the conference rejected the British Communist Party's request for affiliation. The liquor question, on which the party is split, was shelved until next year.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SWISS JEREMIAHS

THE POLITICAL PESSIMISM rife in some circles in Switzerland is not due to the hard times, which Switzerland has to take in common with other countries. The reason for Swiss gloom, it seems, is that so many of her spokesmen are telling the people that she no longer enjoys the position of respect and independence which was formerly hers. These home critics charge that the Swiss Federal Council shows a lack of force in the presence of other Powers, and permits surrender after surrender to be exacted from the Swiss. The most sacred interests of the country are "sacrificed to keep the good graces of the great Powers," say these complainants, who hold that Switzerland lost much of her freedom of action through her entry into the League of Nations. Writing of this event on the second anniversary of it, one of the prominent Swiss opponents of the League, Mr. Hans Zopfi, in his organ of the League for Swiss Independence observes:

"Politically, economically and even morally, the situation of Switzerland could not be worse than it actually is. The engagements that we undertook through the Treaty of Versailles, and which we can not now repudiate, have caused us in the past few years to suffer one diplomatic and political setback after another."

But not everybody in Switzerland is oppress with such a dark outlook, and the *Journal de Genève* reminds the Swiss that their country got through the war very well, tho it stood "like an island beaten by the furious waves of unleashed war." Its militia, during four years of service guarding the boundary, never succumbed to the enervation of vigilance without combat, and we are told this is the supreme test according to all military authorities. Moreover, after the Armistice, when certain Bolsheviks tried to exert their sway in Switzerland, the Swiss Army, "which is the Swiss nation in arms," completely upset their calculations, and it is claimed that in doing this Switzerland also rendered a service to her neighbors, Germany, Italy and France. These countries have not hesitated to acknowledge the debt, while at the same time Switzerland's relief and charitable work during the war has been generally recognized and appreciated. In doing all these things, this newspaper points out that Switzerland, "only did her duty." Despite the campaign of certain pessimistic individuals against the Federal Council and the League of Nations, this daily maintains that on the whole, Switzerland, meaning the people and the authorities, remains of sound mind, and has come forth morally and politically strengthened by the war, and it adds:

"The political consideration which she enjoys is evidenced in the place that was made for her in the League of Nations, for in this great federation of civilized peoples, Switzerland has obtained a privileged position over all other member states, in that she alone was permitted to enter with her military neutrality intact. If she has consented to participate in economic sanctions that may be taken against the state which should declare war unjustly and in conflict with the stipulations of the agreement, by this very declaration she performed a work of peace that is entirely compatible with her traditional neutrality, and which is indispensable to the unity of peaceful nations."

We are reminded further that Geneva is the seat of the League of Nations, and that two Swiss magistrates were the successive presidents of the Assembly. Other special consideration has been shown to Switzerland, we are told, and her influence and activity in the League is bound to add to her distinction. Therefore this writer warns his countrymen against the "so-called patriots" whose political pessimism is in plain contradiction with the facts, yet he admits that:

"Switzerland, to be sure, is not always able to have her own way to the full in international negotiations; but what Great Power always enjoys such mastery? . . . . To our mind true patriotism lies in reconciling our interests with those of our neighbors, rather than trying, without any hope of success, to dominate with our ideas, and, failing that, to stand in an attitude of stubborn and sterile discontent. There is no reason why we should nullify ourselves by such a course. Switzerland occupies an excellent position, and we should not spoil it, as it were, by way of amusement."

ENGLAND'S ISOLATION IN EUROPE

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFICULTY in the relations between England and France, according to a semi-official French view, is that England "does not by tradition belong to the Continental system." She came out of her isolation at the beginning of the nineteenth century, we are told, and she has done so again at the beginning of the twentieth, but "her tendency, now as then, is to go back to her isolation again." These are the words of Mr. Maurice Colrat, one of the three French delegates at the Genoa Conference, where, the Paris correspondent of the London *Observer* relates, he presided over the Economic Commission "with a tact and an intelligence which contributed very largely to the production of its valuable report." Now Mr. Colrat is convinced that England can not go back to her former isolation because it is essential to England and to France that they "continue to cooperate as part of that Continental system," and he explains:

"At the same time, England does not really understand the Continent. We believe that we do; and that makes us always inclined to resent the attitude of England, not when she gives us advice, for we are always glad of advice, but when she takes up the attitude of teaching us a lesson.

"I repeat that it is essential for France and England to come to an understanding on this question of the Reparations, and English opinion should understand how vital the question is to us. You no doubt have your unemployment problem, and I do not question its seriousness, but you will have got over that trouble in a year or two. For us, on the other hand, the Reparations payments are vital to our financial existence. We had hopes of this proposed international loan, but there are great difficulties in its way. And why? Because there is no public confidence. Bankers are only intermediaries after all. They represent the state of mind of their individual subscribers. It seems to me that to tell all the world that the Entente is in immediate danger of rupture is not the best way to create that atmosphere of confidence which is so necessary."

The Observer's Paris correspondent further advises us that Mr. Colrat has for some time been "marked in France as one of the rising figures in politics" and has been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Briand's Ministry and is now in that of Mr. Poincaré. Of the repeated disagreements that have arisen between England and France Mr. Colrat is reported as saying:

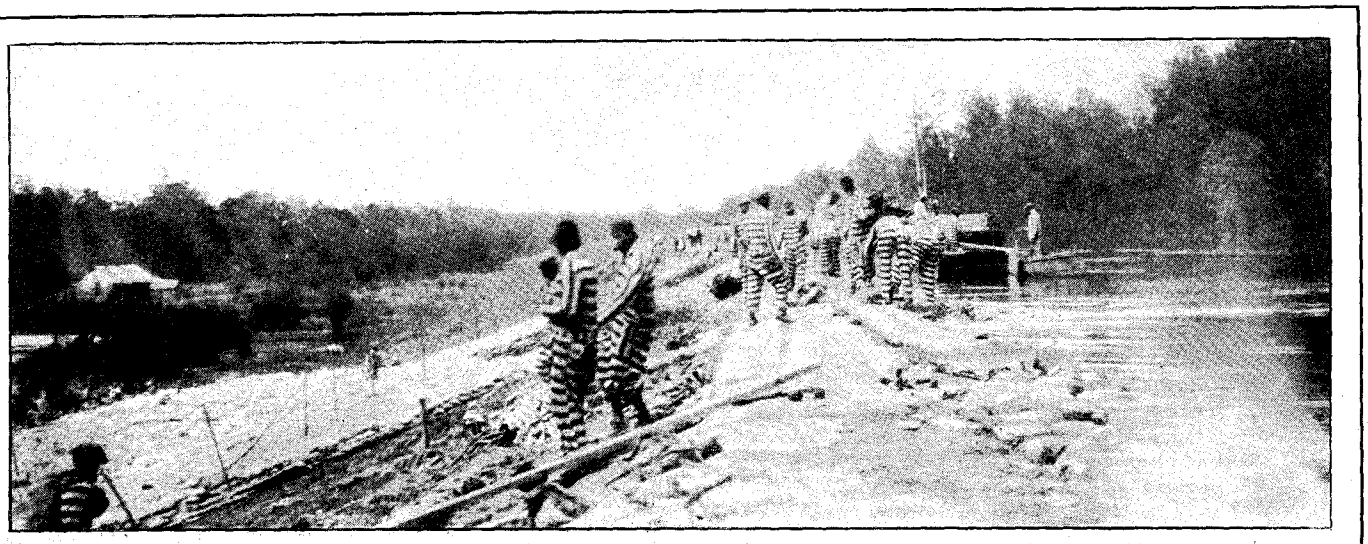
"The fact that we do not always agree by no means proves that the Entente does not exist. A man does not always agree with his wife, with his children, with his friends, but the entente is there all the same. The existence of it is proved by arriving at some joint course of action in spite of disagreements. Some of our friends, when they disagree with us, tell us so rather bruskly. They are anxious above all that there shall be no misunderstanding. And yet we do not regard them as the less our friends for that; and it is in this spirit that you must consider the friendship of M. Poincaré.

"All men tend to regard the rest of the world as if it were just like themselves, and perhaps this is at the bottom of such difficulties in discussion as there may be between M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George. M. Poincaré is a great jurist, perhaps the greatest in Europe, a jurist not only in French law but in international law, and his mind of a jurist always tends to repose on texts. Mr. Lloyd George is of quite a different kind. He cares nothing for texts. I was very much imprest by his personality when I met him in Genoa, and I wish my duties as President of the Economic Commission had allowed me to come into direct touch with him more often. He has an amazing intuition; his wireless telegraphy is always at work; he creates his atmosphere. But it is rather difficult to get an effective contact between such a personality and that of M. Poincaré.

"If I may take an analogy from philosophy, I might compare M. Poincaré's attitude of mind with that of Descartes, and Mr. Lloyd George's with that of Bergson. They approach the truth by different roads, but they will meet at the summit."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



IS WORK LIKE THIS WORTH WHILE?

Here are Arkansas convicts building up Mississippi River levees broken down by the spring floods. We have been trying to curb the "Father of Waters" ever since 1717 by systems of levees, and we still have destructive floods which pour through or over inadequate embankments. Some would abandon the levee system, but the writer quoted below insists that what we need is more and better levees.

DO LEVEES PAY?

IS THE ELABORATE SYSTEM of levees or dikes with which we have been attempting to control our great mid-western rivers justifying the expense of creating it? We still have destructive floods. Are the levees useless, or simply insufficient in number and size? The editor of *The Scientific American* (New York) is sure that the latter is the case, and that when we are ready to spend enough money to build adequate dikes on both sides of a river from end to end, we shall be able to control it and to abolish such floods as the Valley States have been experiencing during the past spring. In other words, he approves the present plans of the Mississippi River Commission and does not agree with its critics. The writer outlines his views as follows:

"Once more the turbulent Mississippi has broken through the artificial barriers which have been so laboriously raised in the endeavor to keep the river within its banks in times of flood. Altho the floods are deplorable, we must not fall into the error, as many people are sure to do, of pronouncing the present scheme of flood control to be a failure, and calling for an entirely different method of treatment. The problem is one of vast dimensions, covering a great extent of territory, and the wise man is he who looks at it in a big, broad way, and avoids the error of condemning the whole scheme because of certain local disasters.

"How big a problem this is may be judged from the fact that the drainage basin, that is to say, the lands, however remote, which contribute their quota to the waters which must ultimately find their way into the Gulf of Mexico, covers an area of 1,240,050 square miles. New York contributes its quota of flood waters; they come down from as far west as beyond Butte, Montana; and from Canada, where the catchment basin lies some 70 miles north of the boundary.

"The Mississippi River Commission, which was formed in 1879, was called upon by the United States to formulate plans to deepen the river channel and protect its banks; to improve its navigation; and to put an end to destructive floods; and since that date the Commission has been steadily at work upon the problem, and has achieved results which are too little understood, and in any case are too readily forgotten when, as in the present year, excessively high spring floods cause the river in some places to get beyond control. The plan adopted is that of building levees to keep the river within its banks, and to make free use of dredges in the removal of sand bars and other obstructions.

"It must not be supposed that the levee construction dates only from the formation of the Mississippi River Commission. Construction of levees was begun at New Orleans as far back as 1717, and by 1860 all the great delta basins had some measure of flood protection in detached lengths of levee. At that date they averaged about 4 feet in height; to-day the average height is about 18 feet.

"A decided impetus was given to levee construction in 1850, when the Federal Government granted to the States along the Mississippi all the unsold swamp and overflooded lands below the Ohio—this for the purpose of providing a fund for reclaiming inundated land. Nevertheless, whenever the river has broken loose controversy has arisen as to the best method of control, and, in general, it may be said that three different solutions of the problem have been proposed. Some believe that large reservoirs should be formed, temporarily to hold back the flood waters; others believe that artificial outlets should be made to by-pass the waters, and prevent them attaining a dangerous flood stage; and, lastly, there are those who believe that two centuries of experience with levees, and particularly the work of the Mississippi River Commission, have shown that complete protection will be attained when the levee system has been completed.

"Opponents of levee construction have claimed that, as the height of the levees is raised the bed of the river automatically rises with them, leaving the problem in as bad shape as before; but careful surveys by the engineers have proved that there has been no progressive elevation of the bed of the river due to the levees.

"Indeed, we are told that a comparison of present cross sections, compared with those of an earlier day, proves that there is a well defined tendency to an enlargement of the cross section, and a lowering of the bed of the river.

"The standard levees are built up to a height of 3 feet above the highest flood stage, and after completion they are sodded with grass as a protection against erosion by rain. Where they are exposed to wave action, a layer of concrete protection is used. Bank erosion is prevented by the use of revetment, which consists either of willow mattresses, or some form of concrete mats.

"The experience of the past 200 years, and especially the expert investigations and work of the engineers of the Commission, have solved the various problems of control, and the ultimate mastery of the great river, as we have already said, is merely a question of provision by the Federal Government of the necessary funds."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW WILLETA SENSES COLORS

WILLETA HUGGINS, the seventeen-year-old blind and deaf girl who recently astonished doctors with a demonstration of apparent ability to name colors by the sense of smell and to hear by the sense of touch, really has a remnant of sight and her deafness is probably hysterical, declares Dr. Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology of the University of Wisconsin, who has examined her and believes that she is deceiving herself and others in her pretense to remarkable powers. He made the investigation for the American Medical

International Newsreel

SHE HEARS THE TELEPHONE WITH HER FINGERS.

Willeta Huggins, blind and deaf, feels a conversation or a newspaper article, and is said to smell colors. Dr. Jastrow wonders whether she does not retain some vestige of the power to see and hear.

Association. Says Dr. Jastrow, as quoted in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In every practical sense the girl is blind and has no central vision whatsoever. The possibility of a slit-wise vision is, however, by no means excluded. In bringing objects to her nose to smell them she has them near enough to her eyes to see them through this slit of vision. When Miss Huggins was tested in a dark-room while an ordinary light was on, she sorted colors correctly but much more slowly than in the fully lighted room. With the light extinguished, she was unable to do anything at all. The claim put forward that she is able to understand spoken language provided there is a connection between her fingers and the head or the larynx of the speaker either directly or through a wooden rod is also beyond belief. It would take far more careful experiments than have yet been made to decide whether this is a case of hysterical deafness, but the psychologic laboratory possesses a technique sufficient to determine whether the girl deceives herself in the belief that the vibrations conveyed through her finger-tips make her hear the sounds which really reach her through auditory channels. When, unknown to Miss Huggins, the rod that is regarded as essential to carry the vibrations was actually not in contact with the speaker's head, she replied to questions quite as well as tho the contact had been established. The reason Miss Huggins is accredited with these unusual senses is through the conviction that her sight and hearing are useless. My examination does not bear out such a conclusion."

FACTS ABOUT SLEEP

THE FOLLOWING FACTS on the physiology of sleep are from a recently published work by Dr. William S. Walsh. As quoted they are assembled by a contributor to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). "Why an individual must sleep away one-third of his existence," says this writer, "no one has yet satisfactorily explained. What is sleep, anyway? Is it merely 'the resting time of consciousness,' and does the lowering of physiological processes become possible only when the desires of waking hours are held in abeyance?" He continues:

"It is significant that, while the purposive activities of mankind are fatiguing, his physical automatizations pursue their ordered rhythms without pause and without fatigue. Asleep or awake, the heart pumps its stream, the lungs expire and inspire, and the stomach, liver and other organs perform their functions. The skin is practically twice as active during sleep as during the waking state, and even the hair and nails continue to grow.

"Sleep is rhythmically recurrent and a necessary function. Loss of sleep is worse than starvation. Animals deprived of food for twenty days, and which have then lost more than half their weight, may still be saved by judicious feeding; but, completely deprived of sleep, they die in from four to five days, and this in spite of the most careful feeding and other care. The biologic theory of sleep, formulated by Claparedé, supposes that sleep is a defensive factor of the body and that its purpose is to ward off fatigue. Repose and sleep are considered to be the inevitable consequence of the law of rhythm which appears to govern life and which constitutes its means of defense. Amar's experiments indicate that at least seven hours of sleep are necessary to reestablish the forces which have been upset by a day's work. It should be at night and free from disturbances, he says.

"In old age the requirements are less. In cold climates more sleep is required than in warm or temperate climates. The first few hours of sleep are the deepest, and the amount of sleep indulged in should be gaged to suit the individual rhythm.

"Psychologists have long been inclined to regard sleep as an affair of the mind, to consider disturbances of sleep as varying degrees of consciousness, and to interpret the uncensored dream thoughts in terms of the real, tho perhaps unconsciously hidden, wishes of the subject. Certain types of dreams may indicate an unstable nervous system, or may be the forerunners of disease. They are matters for the consideration of the physician rather than the psychologist.

"The mind, however, must be considered in sleep processes. The farther away from the brain a member is, the more lightly it sleeps. A sleeper can be awakened more easily by tweaking his toe than by touching his face or head. Fifty-nine per cent. of persons can awaken any time they decide upon before going to sleep. Awakening is determined, not by physiological demands, but by predispositions of a psychological kind.

"This perhaps accounts for the fact that suggestion forms an important part of almost any treatment for insomnia. Belief in their ability to sleep is absolutely essential for those whose insomnia is the result of mental causes. Normal sleep, according to Walsh, is a gift we all have had at one time, and may still have. Mental habit has much to do with it. Effects of light and sound which disturb cerebral quiet are to be eliminated. The bedding should be as simple as possible, not too absorbent, but of a nature easily kept in a sanitary condition. The coverings should not be heavy. The sleeping-room should be airy.

"On what side of the body should we sleep? Most people prefer the right side, but this is largely a matter of habit. Sleeping on the back is a fruitful source of dreams, probably due to interference with the cerebral circulation. Which side to sleep on is, after all, but a minor point. We must choose one side, and there is no weighty reason why one side is not as good as another.

"Remembering that sleep tends toward a stasis of blood in the various larger organs and in the extremities, we should, before arising, lie on the right side a few minutes, then on the left, then on the stomach, and finally on the back. This simple practise is often very efficacious in removing the angina pains, asthmas, lumbagoes, so often found in anemic individuals and which are often due to improper positions during sleep. A few minutes exercise on getting up, taken preferably in the open air, starts the day right.

"There is no specific for insomnia. The underlying cause must be ascertained and removed before a cure can be expected. Even then the ability to sleep often needs to be wooed back. There is an art in making yourself comfortable and also an art in procuring pleasant dreams."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

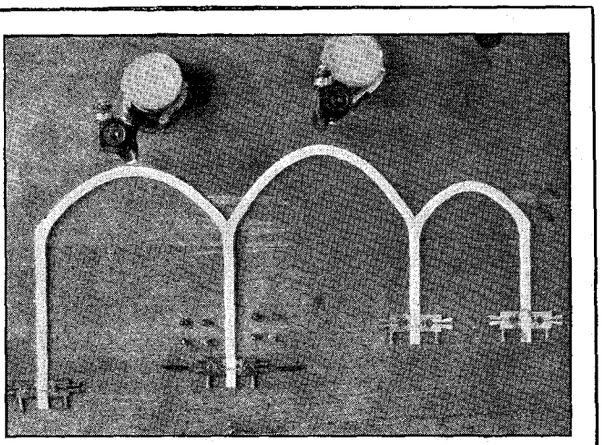
PAPER MODELS FOR CONCRETE TESTS

BY MAKING PAPER or celluloid models and studying their action minutely, designers of concrete structures can save themselves work and produce better buildings, according to experiments conducted by George Erle Beggs, associate professor of civil engineering in Princeton University. Formerly, the designs had to be figured out through tedious and inaccurate mathematical work, and much of the factor of safety was lost. The builder knew little about the behavior of a new structure until after erection. The new method devised by Professor Beggs was described by him in a paper read before the American Concrete Institute and quoted in abstract below. He says of the old way:

"This is an unsatisfactory method, it is uneconomical, and delays for many years the refined design of concrete buildings and bridges. A better method appears to be the study of miniature models of new and desirable structural forms. This idea is not new, for the helpfulness of models was early seen by the English engineers, Stephenson and Fairbairn, who used them for the study of stresses in the Britannia bridge. Their method was to load the model until it failed. At the present time in England also, Dr. E. G. Coker of the University of London is making studies of the distribution of stresses in structures by use of celluloid models and polarized light. By this method the model is loaded in the desirable manner, the effect produced on the polarized light passed through the celluloid members of the structure is noted, and therefrom the stresses are determined. In the laboratory of the *Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees* (Paris), also recently, the calculations made for a concrete arch bridge of three hundred and twenty foot span, to be built over the Rhone at La Balme, were checked by the use of polarized light acting through a small glass model of the arch.

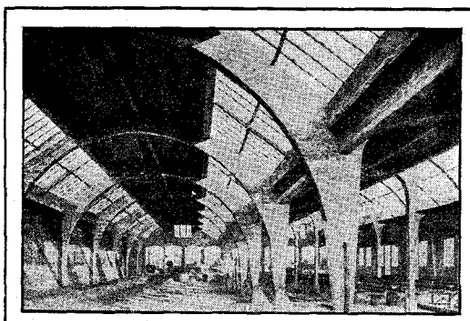
"The new method lately developed at Princeton will be briefly described. From a high quality paper about one-sixteenth inch in thickness, a model of the proposed structural frame is cut and mounted upon a drawing-board. The columns at the foundations are attached to the drawing-board by means of special gages, and the other parts of the model are supported free from the board by small steel balls, so allowing free motion in a horizontal plane. To find the vertical pressure at the second foundation due to a 5,000-pound load at the center of the middle arch plugs are put into the gage at the second support, which produce with great precision a vertical deflection of this foundation of .1 inch. Through a microscope set up over the center of the middle arch, the corresponding deflection of this point of the model reads .04 inch. This deflection divided by the known deflection of the support, mutiplied by the 5,000 pounds gives 2,350 pounds as the vertical pressure at the second foundation of the actual structure that would be caused by a load of 5,000 at the top of the middle arch.

"Many experiments in the laboratory at Princeton have demonstrated that the analysis by elastic models is a practical method of solving the most difficult problems in concrete structures. If the designer may be assured of the strength and uniformity of the concrete, the hope may be exprest that in the future American engineers will be more ready to mold the most adaptable of materials—concrete—into a greater variety of stiff, strong, and economical structures than have yet been conceived or attempted. Our foreign contemporaries for whom the cost of materials is comparatively high and the cost of labor low, before now have been forced to use their advanced mathematics to refine their designs of concrete structures, and the effect is enviable In the United States, with our abundance of materials, we have become wasteful to an excessive degree, and so have failed to attain the beauty of design that accompanies true economy and a more thorough study of stress distribution."



PAPER MODEL OF A MULTIPLE-ARCH BEING TESTED.

The microscopes over the arches enable the engineer to calculate the effect that heavy strains would have on the actual concrete structure



A CAR-BARN IN GERMANY.

A CAR-SHOP IN BULGARIA.

Types of multiple-arch concrete construction common in Europe, and which Professor Beggs thinks will be used more here when we get into the habit of testing them by paper models like the one in the upper picture.

A WAR AGAINST TIGHT SHOES

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST ill-fitting shoes is announced by *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). Tight corsets, it says, have succumbed; tight shoes will do the same, emancipating two sexes this time, instead of only one. Most shoes, says Dr. Solomon Strouse of Chicago, writing in this paper, are objectionable. Neither buyer nor salesman has much idea of the requisites for comfortable footwear. The results are by no means limited to the lower extremities. "Kidney pains" have often nothing to do with the kidneys at all, but arise from improperly clad feet. Neurasthenia, fatigue—a varied assortment of ailments are to be credited often to the same source. The trouble spreads beyond the individual; his whole family is often made to suffer, simply because his shoes do not fit him.

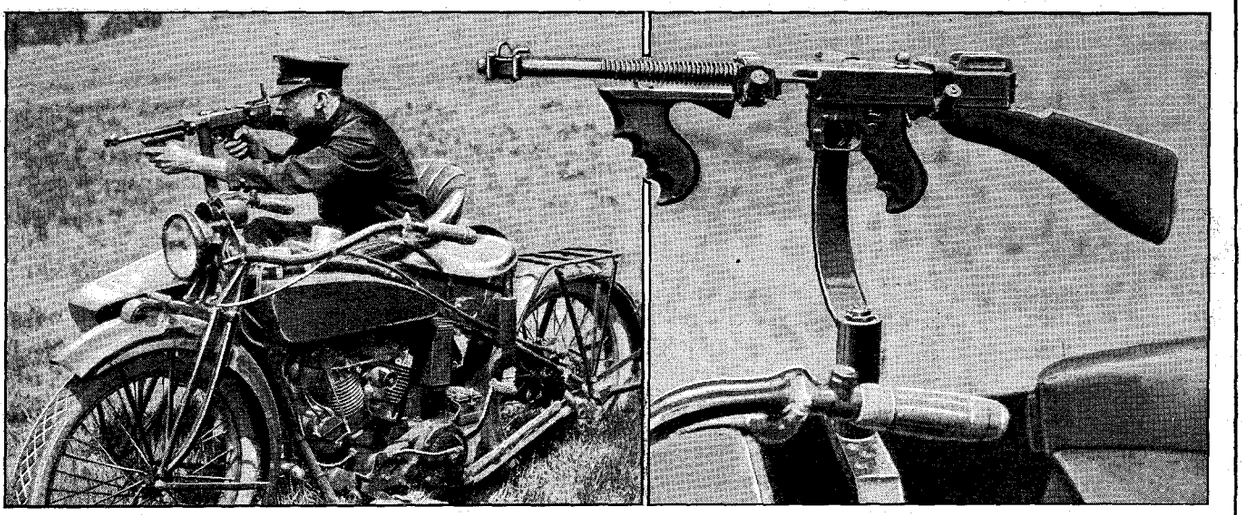
Dr. Strouse begins with a tale which he says was told him recently by a business man. It runs as follows:

"I had at least twenty pairs of shoes at home, and could not wear a single pair longer than a week. No one seemed able to give me the proper shoe. Whether they were custom-made or bought from stock, I could get no real foot comfort. And not having real foot comfort made me feel out of sorts all over. Finally, a doctor friend advised me to go to a shoe store where they are more interested in properly fitting shoes than in shoe sales, and where all the salesmen have made a special study of feet and shoes. Altho naturally skeptical, I did finally try them out, did finally get shoes which fit my feet and give me solid comfort."

The doctor's comments are as follows:

"This is not an exaggerated statement. Most individuals

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



By courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

A GUN THAT MADE A MOTOR CAR LOOK "LIKE A SWISS CHEESE."

So runs a report of a test of the Thompson submachine-gun, here shown on a motorcycle side-car; the "close-up" shows how it is mounted.

would be unable to maintain a stock of twenty pairs of shoes, but there are only too many people whose complete stock of one pair represents a stock of misfits. Foot comfort is a rare thing to find. Usually people do not know a properly fitting shoe when they feel it on the foot. As a result many shoe salesmen find it possible to sell shoes which are uncomfortable and which ultimately do harm.

"Poorly fitted shoes and their relation to the health of a nation have never received the attention the subject deserves—except in war, when it becomes imperative that every effort be made to keep the feet of the soldiers in condition for service. During peace times shoes are bought like ties, without any relation to the individual anatomical peculiarities of the 'patient.' We use the word patient advisedly, for no prospective buyer of a pair of shoes should be regarded merely as a customer. No two pairs of feet are alike. One man with a six and one-half length has a heel A, an instep B, and a ball C; the next has six and one-half B all around. One man's arch needs a given kind of support, an aid which the next man does not require.

"The buyer, of course, knows little about his own feet. The seller *must*, and it is up to the salesman to provide proper fits. Speaking in a general sense, the buyer gets not what he needs, but what there is in stock. This used to hold good even in first-class shoe shops, altho we believe there is a notably increasing attention to feet and the fundamental principles of shoe fitting on the part of the better shoe merchants.

"But why all this fuss? Suppose a shoe does pinch, it is on my foot. There is a logical answer to this question, too. The extent of the damage of poorly fitting shoes is not limited to the feet of the wearer. An undiagnosed flat foot or a weak arch improperly corrected may render an individual tired and uncomfortable, but it does much more than that. He may have pains in his back (he calls 'em kidney pains); he probably is too tired to take the amount of physical exercise his health requires; he becomes neurasthenic; he resorts to medical care; his whole family suffers. We know of one man who suffered for years before his physician found the foot trouble which alone was responsible for his varied assortment of ailments. Another victim came to our office a few years ago scared beyond description because he had 'fainted' in a theater aisle while escorting a charming lady. He had not fainted; his feet had merely given way. Proper attention to his shoes made him so comfortable and happy that he married the lady.

"Instances could be cited to show the relation between fatigue phenomena and the feet, between 'neurasthenia' and weak arches. It is only necessary to call attention to them. Our main proposition is quite simple. Many individuals suffer from foot ailments which are either caused or aggravated by the improper fitting of shoes. The arousing of public opinion against the evils of the old-time tight corset certainly carried as a result an improvement in the general health of the women of the nation. We wish to arouse public opinion to a realization of the need of better fitting shoes, to make them demand the application of a little science to the art of selling shoes. We hope to prove that better shoes mean better health."

TO STOP AUTOMOBILE BANDITS

THE THOMPSON SUBMACHINE-GUN, intended to prevent getaways in motor-cars by gangs of robbers, has now shown its value as an effective weapon for this purpose, we are told by Eric A. Dinee, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, July). This weapon, says Mr. Dinee, is the lightest automatic gun in existence, weighing only 9½ pounds and firing .45-caliber bullets at the rate of 1,000 per minute. It can also be used as a single-shot rifle. He tells us:

"The reason why bandits, after committing a holdup or a robbery are able to escape in automobiles, lies in the fact that a police officer equipped with only a regulation pistol and in pursuit of the crooks, finds it difficult to shoot straight and 'wing' the bandits. During the demonstration at Tenafly the submachine-gun showed its effectiveness. The weapon was mounted on a motorcycle side-car and operated by a policeman. The motorcycle pursued an automobile containing dummies representing thugs attempting to make a getaway. The auto was towed by another car some 25 or 30 feet ahead. The submachine-gun operator opened fire on the 'bandits'' car, and shot its tires full of holes, so that the machine had to come to a halt. As a matter of fact, the rapid fire would have killed any one sitting in the automobile.

"Later it was demonstrated what this anti-bandit gun can really do to a motor car when the latter becomes the target of automatic firing. Three of these weapons blazed away simultaneously on a seven-passenger touring car, and in less than a minute reduced the car to a pile of junk. The tonneau was perforated till it looked like a Swiss cheese, the radiator was torn to shreds, the gas-tank resembled a nutmeg-grater, and the steering gear was turned into an indescribable mass of kindling wood and twisted metal. An incendiary bullet was finally fired into the spilled gasoline, and instantly the machine was a mass of flames.

"In densely populated districts, birdshot cartridges are used with the gun. The birdshot afford severe punishment without causing mortality. A 4 by 5-foot target at which automatic fire of birdshot was directed for five or six seconds was peppered so full of holes that it looked like the face of a man having suffered from a severe case of smallpox. The firing was done at a range of 30 feet, and there was not a spot on the entire target big enough for the smallest mouse to escape death or injury.

"The gun will fire a magazine of 20 cartridges containing 120 No. 8 birdshot in 1⅘ seconds, or 2,400 birdshot in a 'burst' of 20 shots. Not more than 20 birdshot cartridges are placed in a magazine, so it requires four minutes to shoot 1,000 birdshot cartridges containing 120,000 birdshot. There is no other gun in the world that shoots both ball and birdshot cartridges. With ball cartridges, a policeman can fire 42 shots at six bandits armed with automatics containing seven shots each and, shot for shot, have 58 shots without reloading when the automatics are empty. The gun has an accurate range of 2,000 feet when military high-power cartridges, such as are employed in wars, are used, and with police ammunition, the accurate range is 1,500 feet."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

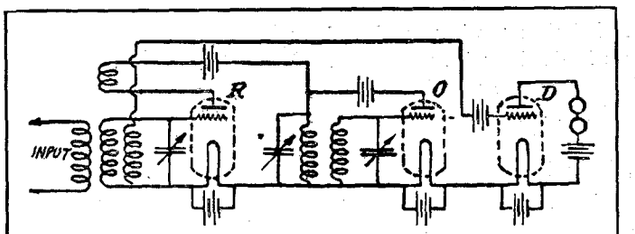
ARMSTRONG'S NEW SUPERREGENERATOR

THE EXACT NATURE of Major Edwin H. Armstrong's new work, about which there has been so many rumors, was revealed in a paper before the Institute of Radio Engineers. The new device described and exhibited by the inventor is named by him a superregenerative receiver. An inkling of the importance of the discovery may be gained from the comment of the New York *Globe*, where we read:

"Extraordinary possibilities unfold themselves as the result of Major Edwin H. Armstrong's recently announced superregenerative circuit.

"If, as its inventor claims, it will amplify the ordinary receiving set 100,000 times, and thus dispense with all necessity for an aerial, it is likely to have as great an effect on reception as his famous feed-back circuit had on transmission, to which it is now considered indispensable.

"Among the benefits claimed by the inventor for his superregenerative receiver is one which will be greatly appreciated by amateurs particularly—namely the fact that it will throw open the range of wave-lengths below 200 meters to effective reception by the ordinary set. One largely undeveloped field of radio during the past has been the short wave-lengths, and their satisfactory use will not only encourage the amateur to further effort, but also contribute toward cutting down the cost of broadcasting at some early day in the future."



From the New York "Tribune."

THE NEW ARMSTRONG SUPERREGENERATIVE CIRCUIT.

It is clear that this new work of Major Armstrong's is, so far as results are concerned at any rate, an extension or development of his original discovery of the "feed-back circuit". As before, the electron tube and the local batteries to amplify the input current are his materials; and as before the results accomplished have the effect of wizardry. The superheterodyne receiver, which made possible the reception of the amateur transatlantic messages in last winter's famous transatlantic test, had appeared to be almost the last word in radio amplification. But now the superregenerative receiver accomplishes far more with two tubes than the other apparatus could accomplish with a series of nine tubes. Indeed, we are told that the volume of sound coming from the new outfit is many thousand times that which could be coaxed from the older one.

In the New York *Tribune* Jack Binns gives an enthusiastic account of the new method. We read:

"Armstrong calls his latest system the superregenerative receiver, but it is in all reality the first true radio-frequency amplifier. Its most astounding characteristic is the fact that it increases its power of amplification inversely as the square of the wave-length. Put in simpler language this means that the lower the wave-length the greater the amplification; thus if the wave-length is cut in half the incoming signal is amplified four times stronger than it would be in the first case.

"Perhaps another more forceful way of stating this is by saying that the new receiver opens up to us the lower wave-length ranges, so that in the immediate future it will be quite possible for broadcasting stations to operate on wave-lengths as low as ten meters. Now when we have broadcasts as low as that it will mean that the two stations close together can broadcast simultaneously without interference, one using a wave-length of ten meters and the other a wave-length of eleven meters.

"This is because of the fact that at those wave-lengths there is a difference in frequency between the two stations of 2,727,000 cycles a second. As it is frequency which causes interference, it will be seen how great is the margin of difference in frequency on the low wave-lengths, when a difference of one meter in wave-length makes a difference of 2,727,000 alternations a second in the electrical current.

"The wondrous possibilities of the new apparatus are obtained in the simplest manner imaginable. The terrific amplification can be obtained with two ordinary vacuum tubes connected together with inductances and condensers, but, of course, better results are obtained with three tubes, as shown in the diagrams reproduced on this page.

"In an actual demonstration of his new apparatus before the Institute of Radio Engineers, Armstrong completely flooded the large auditorium with music and speech from Newark, eighteen miles away, altho he used only a small loop about one meter diameter. This was done despite the fact that the Engineering Societies Building is a mass of steel framework thoroughly grounded.

"Alongside of his demonstrating apparatus was a standard regenerative receiver with two stages of audio-frequency amplification. When this was attached to the loop aerial no one in the room could hear the music from Newark, altho it could be heard faintly in the head telephones.

"One of the astounding characteristics which makes the new receiver the ideal broadcast apparatus, is its ability to completely eliminate spark signals. It wipes them out absolutely.

"In explaining this, Armstrong pointed out that the incoming spark sets up free oscillations in a regenerative circuit which continue until the next spark comes along, and the greater part of the energy is in these free vibrations.

"In the new system these free vibrations are completely wiped out because every twenty thousandth of a second the resistance of the circuit becomes positive and thus chops the free vibrations out before they have a chance to be built up.

"The future possibilities of the new system are limitless. One of the most important of them is bound up in the ability of the apparatus to operate economically and efficiently upon short waves. It will be possible in the near future to utilize the receiver with the system now being developed of short-wave wireless telephony, using a reflected wave which will give the utmost degree of secrecy attainable.

"Altho Armstrong has stedfastly refused to talk about any of the remarkable inventions, he did say to me yesterday during a conversation that he had succeeded in getting down to fifty-meter wave-lengths with the new system, and that this experiment had confirmed the fact that the apparatus amplified four times greater on the short waves.

"On waves of this length, using reflectors shooting a beam of waves in one direction, wireless telephone conversation has already been accomplished by Franklin in Europe over a distance of 200 miles with the older types of receivers. With Armstrong's latest receiver this distance could be greatly increased with the same amount of transmitting power.

"Despite the fact that Armstrong, who is naturally modest, is reticent about the value of his inventions, his friends have no hesitation about pointing out their value. In this connection Louis G. Paceni, a member of the Institute and one of the co-workers, in discussing it with me, said:

"'When we take into consideration the fact that the superregenerative system is 100,000 times more sensitive than the regenerative circuit, it is well to point out that the regenerative circuit itself is several hundred thousand times better than the ordinary circuit.

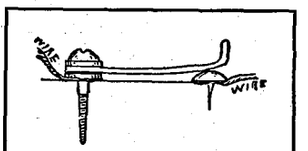
"'Another important point is the fact that with a multi-stage radio-frequency amplifier it is very hard to change wave-lengths, but by using the superregenerative method the wave-length

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

range can be very easily changed. Such a change does not require more than two adjustments, one in the secondary circuit, and the other on the feed-back or regeneration.

"'With fixt inductances a wave-length range from 150 to 600 meters can be covered without difficulty or changing the inductances or capacities. In other words, you get a wave-length ratio of four to one; say, starting at 100 meters you would get 400 meters, and starting at 25 you would get 100 meters. Of course, if the inductances are made adjustable the difference in the wave-length range can be greatly increased.

"'It seems that Armstrong, in addition to giving the radio world an invention which is capable of reception on short wave-lengths in a tremendously efficient manner heretofore unknown, has opened up a new field, using extreme frequencies and amplifying them without difficulty.'"

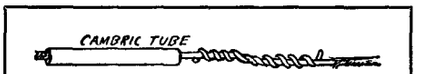


SWITCH MADE WITH BRASS-HEADED TACKS.

RADIO TO MEDICINE THE MIND DISEASED

IT IS NO NEW SUGGESTION that music may be of value as a remedial influence in dealing with the insane. Mr. Charles D. Isaacson is among those who have most energetically put in practise a belief in the value of music for this purpose. His activities have centered on the large hospital for the insane at Center Islip, Long Island; where he has given series of concerts for several years past.

Recently he conceived the idea of substituting a radio program, with the cooperation of the New York *Evening Mail*, of which he is music director, and with radio companies on one hand and group of artists on the other, he put the plan into execution. The opera "Cavalleria Rusticana," was broadcasted from the Westinghouse station, WJZ, at Newark, Lazar Samiloff conducting, and Mr. Isaacson telling the story of the opera over the radiophone. A specially installed loud speaker at the hospital made the performance audible to nearly 3,000 patients in the auditorium at the Center Islip institution, fifty miles or so away. The experiment on Long Island was so successful that its sponsors are said to be looking enthusiastically forward to the day when radio concerts will be a regular part of the entertainment of patients in asylums and hospitals. As we read in *The Evening Mail:*



METHOD OF JOINING WIRES.

"Reward in abundance for the earnest efforts of the contributors to the affair was seen in the faces of the Islip residents when the big enunciator loaned by the Western Electric Company gave into the auditorium, almost as clearly as if the artists were singing there, selections broadcast from Newark, Schenectady, and Springfield, Mass.

"*The Evening Mail* had given many concerts at the institution, having been especially interested in the power of music to bring cheer into the lives of the inmates. But never had music come to them through the air, apparently from nowhere. Many of them, living as they do, had never heard of radio. It was a miracle. Everywhere sadness faded from faces where sadness nearly always rests. No quieter, more attentive audience ever listened to famous opera.

"An R. C. Westinghouse receiver, loaned by the Radio Corporation of America, was used in conjunction with the powerful enunciator.

"Every one pronounced the concert a signal success and a splendid forerunner of the series of such experiments planned by *The Mail* and Mr. Isaacson, and in which concerts will be broadcasted to Sing Sing, Bellevue Hospital and other important institutions."

HOW TO MAKE AN ELECTRON TUBE SET

A READER WHO HAS MADE the loose-coupler described in a recent issue of this Department, asks for the hook-up of a simple set using an electron tube instead of a crystal for detector. Here is such a simple receiver, as described and figured by Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, in *Popular Radio* (New York). It will be seen that the general arrangement is precisely that of a single-circuit crystal detector set, but that the introduction of a storage battery ("A") to light the filament and a dry-cell battery ("B") to actuate the plate circuit make the drawings somewhat more complicated. Also there is a fixt condenser with grid leak in the grid circuit, an important accessory in facilitating action of the detector tube that a crystal detector does not call for.

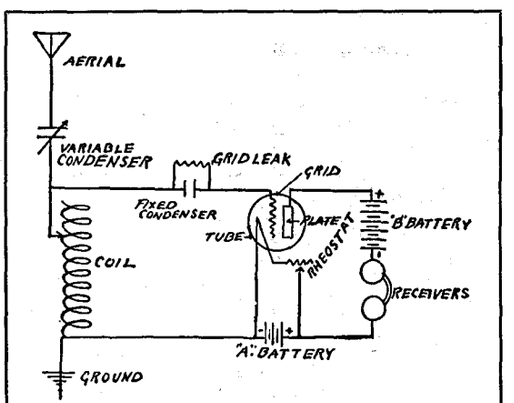
Mr. Verrill has introduced a single tuning coil with sliding contact in place of a loose coupler; but it will be understood that the coupler might be substituted without difficulty by merely hooking the primary to aerial and ground and attaching the input wires (one leading to the grid and the other to the filament) to the ends of the secondary coil, thus constituting a secondary circuit. A vario-coupler or the primary and secondary of a honeycomb coil or duo-lateral coil can be similarly substituted, without modification of any other part of the hook-up.

Here is what Mr. Verrill says about the making of this simple set:

"Many people think that a crystal set is much simpler than a vacuum tube receiving set and that to make the latter requires a great deal of skill and knowledge. As a matter of fact it is just as easy to make your own tube set as the crystal detector set.

"Of course, a tube set will cost considerably more, as the batteries and tube add to the expense; furthermore some of the instruments used can not well be made at home. But even despite all that, many dollars may be saved by making your own set, and in addition you will have the pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from hearing the music, songs and other messages coming in to your ears over a set you have made yourself.

"A home-made set has one great advantage over many of the ready-made sets, inasmuch as there are but three adjustments to be made in using it; the rheostat, the coil, and the variable condenser—instead of four or five adjustments as on many other sets. Altho both the variable and fixt condensers may be home-made, yet it is not advisable to attempt the former, as it is by no means a simple or easy matter to produce an efficient instrument of a definite capacity, which, in this case, should be about .001 mfd. The fixt condenser and grid-leak, on the other hand, are simple affairs and are easily constructed. However, as they can be purchased complete for a few cents, it is scarcely worth while to attempt to make them unless you are anxious to make as much of the set as possible for the practise and pleasure you get out of the task.



Illustrations from "Popular Radio," New York.

HOOK-UP OF THE RECEIVING SET WITH ELECTRON TUBE DETECTOR.

"When you connect up the coil in the set, the lead-in wire is attached to the binding-post connecting with the switch-arm and the ground wire is led to the other post. If you do not care to buy a switch you can make one very easily by using brass-headed upholsterers' tacks driven through loops in the wires—(but be sure that the insulation is first removed and the wires are clean and bright)—or by using roundheaded, brass wood screws for contact points. The switch arm may be made of a strip of spring brass attached to the panel by means

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of a round-headed brass screw with washers above and below the arm.

"In wiring up this set, or any other set, be careful to make good connections with the wires. The best way to do this is to twist one wire around the other. Then the two may be soldered together, and the joint covered by slipping a section of varnished cambric tubing, which comes in various sizes, over the joint.

"Also, be sure, and do *not* run the wires parallel. Altho they are thus shown in the diagram, it is merely to make the figures look better and for convenience in drawing.

"To make such a set as is illustrated will cost from $29.00 to $40.00 complete, if all the parts are purchased ready-made; the price naturally depends upon the quality of the supplies and instruments you use. The prices are:

Aerial and ground wires	$0.75 to $1.50
Miscellaneous wires and fittings	.75 " 1.25
Insulators	1.00 " 1.25
Air-gap or lightning switch	.50 " .50
Vacuum tube	5.00 " 6.00
Vacuum tube socket	.60 " 1.50
Rheostat	.50 " 1.50
Variable condenser	3.50 " 5.00
Phone receivers	4.00 " 5.00
Grid-leak and condenser	.40 " .50
22 volt "B" battery	2.00 " 4.00
6 volt "A" battery	10.00 " 12.00
Total cost	$29.00 to $40.00

"Such a set, if well made, will compare with a set which will cost ready-made from $35.00 to $75.00 if bought complete; as such sets are usually priced without batteries, phones or tube, the saving will be enough to enable you to build another set or an amplifier."

THE BIRTHDAY OF WJZ

IT IS A FAIR PRESUMPTION that the largest audience ever associated for joint entertainment night after night anywhere in the world is that which puts on its head-pieces to listen to the instructive and entertaining programs of the most important station in the metropolitan district, known to every one as WJZ, the Westinghouse station at Newark, N. J. Broadcasting is now so familiar a performance that one finds it hard to realize that, in point of time, it has not passed what would ordinarily be considered the period of novelty. It was only last autumn that the Newark station began to function regularly; and the event that gave the initial impulse, by furnishing opportunity for experimental broadcasting, took place no longer ago than July 2, 1921.

The story of the historical inaugural is entertainingly told in an article in *The Wireless Age* (New York), as follows:

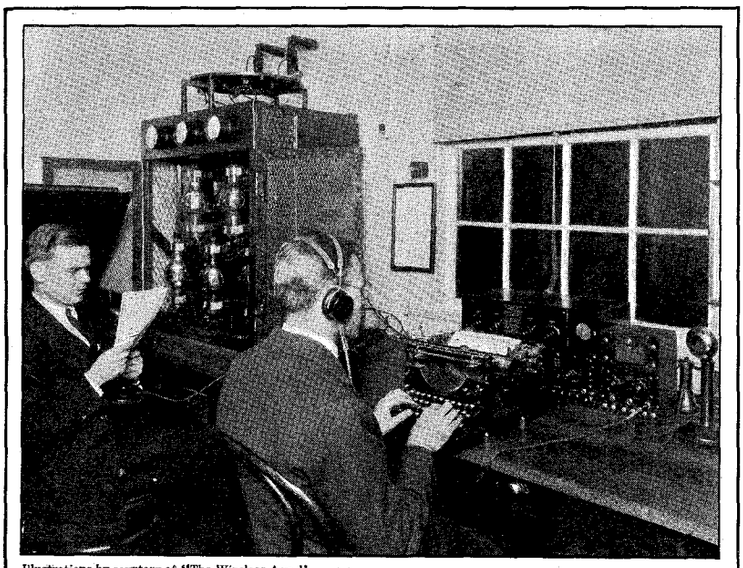
THE ORIGINAL STUDIO AT WJZ.

"The birthday of the now famous WJZ station was coincident with the initial use of radio in announcing play by play the progress of the last World Series games between the New York Yankees and Giants.

"For a week prior to the World Series the Station had experimented with musical records. Those in charge believed progress was being made when the station was heard outside of a radius of 100 miles. They requested all listeners who should hear outside of that radius to inform the Station. During the World Series, the Newark *Sunday Call*, a newspaper, cooperating with WJZ, telephoned the results, play by play, and the voice of the man repeating the announcements went into the radio transmitter. From that time on the growth has been a healthy one. New equipment has been added and changes have been made until now stations located on the extreme western coast of the country and ships 1,000 miles out at sea have reported hearing the station and hearing it clearly.

"At the Westinghouse plant in Newark, where the Station is located, some indirect interest in broadcasting had been shown during the summer before WJZ came into existence. At that time a temporary broadcasting station had been erected by the Radio Corporation at Hoboken and connected directly to the ringside, and a blow by blow description of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight was sent out. The Newark factory picked up these results and telegraphed them to the Pittsburgh plant, KDKA, from which place they were broadcast.

"It was found that the radio reporting of 'The Battle of the Century' had created great interest in broadcasting in the East, and its success was the foundation for the Station now known along every country lane in the most remote part of our country as WJZ."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Wireless Age"

WHERE THE WJZ CONCERTS ARE SENT INTO THE AIR.

The roof stations at WJZ on Orange St., Newark, where the music from the studio is amplified and changed into electro-magnetic waves.

REPORTED SECRECY SYSTEM FOUND—According to *The Scientific American* (New York), "a Ukrainian engineer is reported to have discovered a method by which radio messages may be sent to a definite receiving station without the danger of being intercepted by other stations. It is stated that by means of a simple apparatus the so-called 'locked power line' of the magnetic field may be straightened out and grouped into parallel rays. These rays are said to do away with the necessity of aerials."

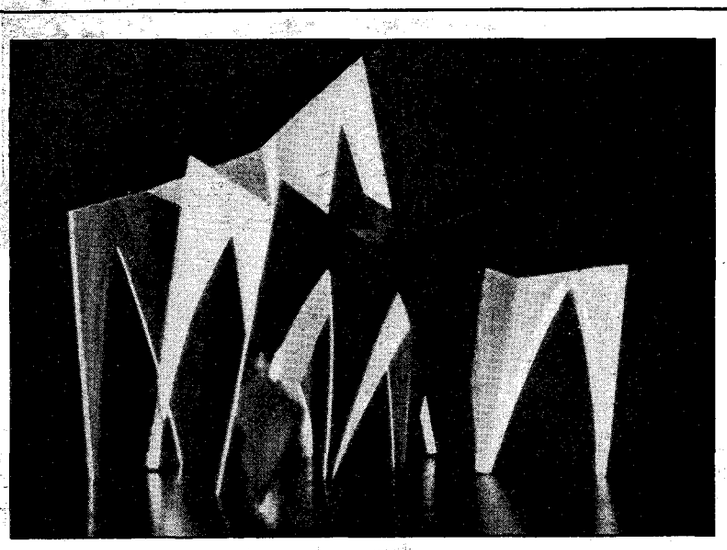
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AMERICA'S LEAD IN STAGE DESIGN

A SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE against foreign dominance has been made, showing this time in the work of our new scenic directors in the theater. An observer of the Exposition of Theater Craft held in Amsterdam last January, where America was perhaps for the first time well represented in such a foreign show, is led to characterize our work in the above phrase. When we look further into Mr. Barrett H. Clark's account of the Amsterdam Exposition sent to the New York *Times* we find that our independence is due mainly to the fact that our artists of the theater are actively working while Europe's are standing still. Having already absorbed most of what they had to offer eight years ago, we must, in going ahead, show some signs of progress. Not enough tho to satisfy our traveling countryman. "I should like to be able to say that the Americans had influenced the Europeans," says Mr. Clark; "I should like to believe that they reveal an absolute independence of our freedom from alien influences; but I can not. At present we show initiative, we offer variety, and we promise more, I think, than do the Germans or the Russians." The exhibition has finally been brought to the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and it is to be hoped that it may pursue its westward course across the sea. Mr. Clark writes:



TOO ADVANCED FOR US.

But Mr. Jones's stage for "Macbeth," now in the International Exposition in London, takes its place in the forward movement in stage settings.

"In 1914 we were on the threshold of a period during which America was to begin a more or less independent series of experiments in theatrical art, which may now confidently be said to have borne fruit. Jones is no longer a young man with a future, he has become an undoubted force in our theater. He is able, as we saw last season, to produce a Jones 'Macbeth.' This particular Macbeth, permeated as it was with Jones and slighting, perhaps, the author of the play, proves to me, at any rate, that Jones is now in a position to do what he likes. Eight years ago I don't think he could have done it.

"And then there is Sam Hume, the Geddes combination, Lee Simonson, the Stuart Walker confederates, John Wenger and the rest. These artists are experimenting, it is true, but remember they are experimenting in the theater, and not on paper. Most important of all, they are not wholly dependent upon what Europe is doing and thinking; that is because Europe is no longer doing and thinking everything.

"What I saw at Amsterdam was a declaration of independence. The Internationale Theater-Tentoonstelling, which opened January 21 at the Municipal Museum, is under the auspices of a folk art society, and is supported partly by the Dutch Government and partly by the city of Amsterdam. Eight large rooms are devoted to a representative series of designs for stage sets, costumes, models, masks and books on the art of the theater. Germany, Austria, Holland, France, Belgium, Sweden, Russia, England and the United States have all sent a limited but typical collection of material, which, in the aggregate, afford one a glimpse of what each country has accomplished during the past two decades, or has wished to accomplish, toward making the theater a more inspiring and beautiful place than before.

"One of these eight rooms—not the largest, but certainly one of the most effectively decorated—is given over exclusively to the work of Americans. Here are samples of work for the most part characteristic of Robert Edmund Jones, Rudolph Schaeffer and Norman Edwards, John Wenger, Mordecai Iorelik, Lee Simonson, Norma-Bel Geddes and Maxwell Armfield. True, these people are not all indigenously American, but they may, as residents and workers in America, be so considered. (Why, by the way, do the Dutch claim Hermann Rosse?)

The Jones designs, of which there are only four or five, are in his best manner. There is nothing German or Russian in the 'Macbeth' drawings. These are finely grotesque imaginings, but as often happens, the carpenter can not always transmute the dream of the artist, and that, I think, is why the Jones 'Macbeth' on the stage fell so far short of the drawings. The design for Sidney Howard's romantic play, 'Swords,' possesses something of the strange light-and-shade effect that is never absent from Rembrandt's etchings, but once again the carpenter was neither a Jones nor a Rembrandt."

Mr. Clark is confessedly partizan and devotes most of his space to the Americans. He continues with some more:

"Rudolph Schaeffer and Norman Edwards are seen at their best in a set of photographs of Sam Hume's productions of 'Pelléas and Mélisande,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' These are photographs of actual productions, and not of the projections of an untrammeled imagination. Here the carpenter appears to have understood the artist's aim; perhaps artist and carpenter were one and the same? Scarcely as original and poetic in conception as the Jones designs, they reveal more vividly what the progressive stage men are doing in the theater.

"John Wenger has always appealed to me rather as a colorist, a painter of fire and night and the golden-green twilight hours, than as a practical stage artist. This impression is confirmed by a glance at his half-dozen pictures at Amsterdam. The American stage, especially, needs artists, and should make it easy for them to experiment, no matter how far they may happen to fall short of the mechanical requirements demanded of those who design sets and costumes. Wenger, therefore, is a force in the theater, just as Rembrandt, were he alive to-day, would be a force if he chose to work with men of the theater.

"You can not pass by the four colored designs of Mordecai Iorelik (for Tolstoy's 'The Power of Darkness') without noticing the successful fusion of the spirit of the play and that of the settings. The Amsterdam Exposition, like every other one of the kind I have seen, causes me to ask myself, 'What becomes of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the play? The artists are so concerned with the setting and costumes that they seem to forget that it is their business merely to furnish accessories.' Gozelik has not forgotten the play; you feel he has not tried to subordinate Tolstoy to himself. His concern is at most to intensify the effect of the play, not to misinterpret or distort it. To witness a performance of 'The Power of Darkness' with such settings is to forget Gozelik. And this, I hope, is what Mr. Gozelik wished.

"Lee Simonson is not seen at his best, but the photograpns of actual sets for 'The Power of Darkness,' 'Martinique' and 'The Faithful,' are again samples of what the Americans are doing. I am sorry we could not have seen Mr. Simonson as a colorist; his best work, I think, is that in which he plays with light and shade like a modern Spaniard."

Mr. Clark's feeling about the stage designers running away with the play is echoed in the London *Spectator's* notice of the show now open there. It is less confident of Mr. Iorelik's success, and has this interesting comment:

"Most of us in this country are probably still feeling rather undecided as to how far we believe such interpretation can be carried; those who have considered the matter a little are perhaps as much concerned in wondering how far it *ought* to be carried. The most elaborate attempts at interpretation are these designs by Mr. Mordecai Iorelik (588-591 and 591*a*), where a complete color analysis is provided for Tolstoi's "The Power of Darkness" as, for example—

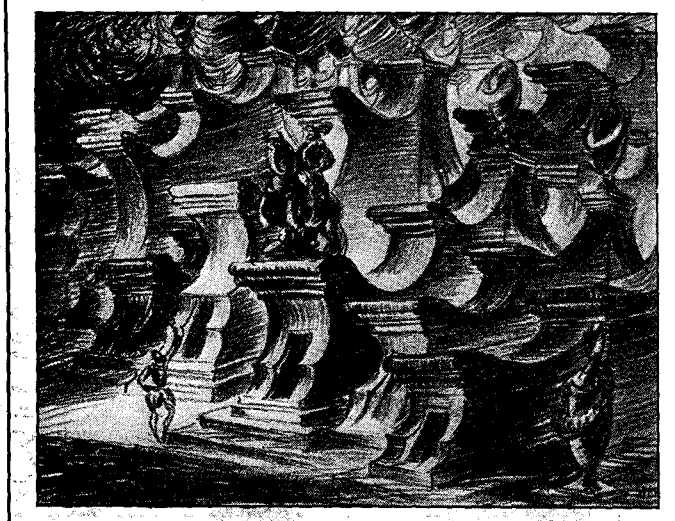
"'Act I.—Opening Scene. Anisya and Nikita: Love Scene. Enter Matryona (abrupt change here). The Conference; Nikita Swears Falsely. Also: Enter Akim. Nikita Repulses Marina.'

"Here we have a color scheme that begins with a light green speckled with a reddy-gold, and later shows variations of pale blue and a lightish sky color; toward the end of the Act the colors become more somber, tho there is still a pale skylight at the top. Gradually, as the tragedy deepens and becomes more sordid, the colors on the chart become dark with flashes and zigzags of light in the corners. With the last Act we reach a coal black, with a jag of vivid light across it. Exactly how these suggestions are to be interpreted on the stage I do not feel myself enough of a technician to know. Presumably the actual scene will only be changed for the Acts and the intermediate changes will be an affair of lines. Or perhaps Mr. Craig's movable screens are to be used, which are modified during the actual course of the scene. Of course, as our readers are aware, the whole business of interpretative scenery is highly controversial, there being those who say, with Mr. Gordon Craig, that a very fine sort of theater is possible without actors at all; whilst others say—Mr. Granville Barker is, with reservations, of this party—that it is the actor who is the be-all and the end-all of the theater. He, they say, is the quintessential theater, valuable beyond the play and how far beyond the scenic artist! Personally, I can not quite see why we are to settle this matter of procedure at all. Let us allow Mr. Gordon Craig to eliminate the actor, and let us watch his experiment and hope he may discover something new and wonderful for us. Let us also allow the other school to work out the theory of pure acting and see whether it does or does not take us back to the funny man at the fair who stands on a tub and gags. But I can not help thinking that the richest theater—here I think that Mr. Granville Barker would agree—will be that in which the arts of the actor, the playwright, and the scenery designer blend and lose themselves in a whole, and make 'not a fifth sound, but a star.'

"Of course, if we are to have this fusion we must have proportion, and I am not sure that scenery can not be a little too interpretative. I do not mean in any coarse sense of its distracting the audience from the actor or the words, but that it might become too explicit. When we of the audience are more used to the symbolism of color and form it might take the words out of the actors' mouths, and cause the theater to make the mistake from which the mistiness and fluctuating character of words so often save the writer in his own despite; I mean the mistake of a false simplification, the slight falsification which almost always lurks in the direct statement of any fairly subtle concept. . . . Let us take a concrete example. *Hedda Gabler* asks *Tesman* if *Ejlert Lövborg* had vine leaves in his hair. By this question she meant something more than her apparent meaning—was he drunk or not? If a stupid interpretative artist had been at work he might conceivably have made the complete mistake on *Lövborg's* next entrance of letting him actually wear a wreath of vine leaves askew over one eye."

THE "GLOOMY DEAN" HITS THE NOVELISTS

DEAN INGE IS NOW AFTER the Georgian novelists—Bennett, Walpole, Wells, and some whom he might name but doesn't. Not long ago we reported him discontented in general with his present-day English fellow mortals, particularly their faces. He thought they didn't measure up to the sublimity of countenance displayed by the great leaders of thought of the last century. Perhaps he means by his present onslaught that men have inferior faces because they think on a lower plane, tho he doesn't say this right out. He blames his English contemporaries for following French and Russian models, saying these have "found their way in under the specious names of realism and problem-psychology." He even scouts the claim that these novels have a "scientific value," because "art and science are different things and have different laws." Fiction, he declares in the London *Evening Standard*, is "a most unsuitable medium for the scientific study of mental pathology. A physician does not fill his book-shelves with reports of imaginary cases. The plea that whatever is fit for a medical treatise is fit for a novel will not bear examination." It is no good to call Dean Inge "a Victorian" and think he can thereby be dismissed. "I am a Victorian," he retorts, and quotes Aristotle as tho the younger generation had not thrown him over along with many later theorists. For, writes Dean Inge:



ONE OF THE GERMAN EXHIBITS.

Which the London *Spectator* calls "a little wild and lacking in refinement of design" for English taste. This is a setting for "Don Juan."

"A good portrait-painter, says Aristotle, will try to produce a faithful likeness, but at the same time to make his sitter more handsome than he is in reality. Similarly, in a tragedy the hero ought to have elements of nobility in his character. If he comes to grief, it ought to be from some error, not from baseness; and the characters ought not to be 'unnecessarily bad,' for this arouses disgust, not the mingled pity and fear which make up the genuine tragic emotion.

"The literary artist, then, according to the founder of literary criticism, ought to idealize life without departing from a truthful representation of it. Idealism and truthfulness are not incompatible, if idealism means the delineation of life and character in their essential attributes. It is in this way that memory idealizes a loved and honored friend who has passed away.

"The essential parts of his character stand out in stronger relief than when he was with us, because the superficial blemishes and inconsistencies which mar the perfection of every human career no longer obstruct our view of a life which in its whole meaning and achievements was noble. We think and feel that we know our friend better when we recall his personality in its main features than when our attention was distracted by little peculiarities which have little or no bearing upon character."

Some of our well-known writers, he goes on, sin against the canons of their art in two ways:

"Several of them, while keeping clear of indecency, present

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

life as a dead level of sordid meanness and materialism. They give us no beauty or nobility anywhere; we can find nothing to admire in human nature as they describe it. A strong example of what I mean is the brilliantly written novel by the Dutchman, Couperus, called 'Old People and Things That Pass.' It leaves a bad taste in the mouth, for all its cleverness. I find the same low estimate for human nature in an English novelist whose reputation is too firmly established to be injured by my criticism, Mr. Arnold Bennett. While admiring the excellent technique of his books, and especially of his new novel, 'Mr. Prohack,' I can not help feeling that they are a libel on human nature, and that his characters—no doubt there are such people—are not worth writing about. He does not seem to realize that religion and self-sacrifice are potent factors in many lives.

"Mr. Hugh Walpole is, I think, another offender; and I have often wished that Mr. Hardy had given us more books like 'Under the Greenwood Tree' and 'The Mayor of Casterbridge,' instead of 'Jude' and his successors.

"We have still some thoroughly wholesome novelists, like Mr. Archibald Marshall, with his pleasant reminiscences of Anthony Trollope; and I have just read a charming little book called 'A Vagrant Tune,' by Mr. Bryan Holland, which is worthy of the author of 'Cranford.' 'Very Victorian tastes!' I shall be told. But I am a Victorian, and having tasted the old wine and the new, I think the old is better.

"I must take the liberty of making a more earnest appeal to Mr. Wells, whose new novel has just been sent to me. I was a great admirer of his early works, the fantastic and 'creepy' 'Time Machine,' the brilliant satire, 'Tono Bungay,' and the sociological books, always so fresh and stimulating. 'Mr. Britling' will live as a wonderful portrayal of English mentality in the year 1914.

"But his achievement in literature has been progressively injured by a growing obsession of sensuous ideas. He is haunted by thoughts of sex, which intrude offensively into books, the subjects of which should have kept them far away. Even 'Mr. Britling' is much injured, as a work of art, by the squalid intrigue which the author introduces, most incongruously, into the life of a highly respectable literary man.

"Literary men, as far as I know them, are not at all 'like fed horses in the morning, every one neighing after his neighbor's wife.' It is bad art; healthy men are not obsessed by lust in this way; if roving temptations assail them, they can usually suppress them without much difficulty.

"This tendency seems to me to have grown upon Mr. Wells till it has poisoned his mind and greatly impaired his remarkable talents. Even his handling of political and social questions seems to me to have deteriorated. He goes on predicting a social revolution, the danger of which was no doubt acute in 1919, but which now appears to have died down, at least for a time.

"And in this last book he repeats the absurd phrase 'it is a new world'—an absurd phrase because there is no new world, but only the old world consisting of human nature and inhuman nature, neither of which is at all likely to alter. And from the artistic point of view the ugly story of seduction in his new book makes havoc of what might have been a very interesting plot."

At the present time, winds up the Dean, "when the country is suffering severely from the moral as well as from the material *sequelæ* of the war, it is surely the duty of all writers who have the ear of the public to use their influence on the side of purging our social life." For—

"There never was a time when there was a more urgent necessity to direct the minds of the public to all things that are 'true and noble and just and pure and lovely and of good report.'

"We are threatened with an outbreak of licentiousness like that which followed the Civil War in the seventeenth century, and the Napoleonic War a hundred years ago. A pure and elevated tone in popular literature would do much to diminish the evil and bring it to an early end. I think it was Ruskin who said that every Englishman had reason to thank God for the purity of Scott.

"Will not our leading imaginative writers recognize their duties and privileges—the priestly aspect of their calling, remembering the noble words of Milton: 'He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem, that is, a composition and pattern of the best and honorable things'?

"Our novelists will not promote their own survival by catering for the corrupt taste of the moment. For this fashion will pass away. Sir Walter Scott describes how an old lady who borrowed from him Mrs. Aphra Behn's novels, sent them back two days after, saying, 'To think what a change has taken place in one lifetime! As an old woman I can not read what was read aloud to me in the drawing-room as a girl.' Our girls will very likely say the same when they are old."

LINCOLN ATTACKED AND DEFENDED IN THE SOUTH

THAT LINCOLN "deliberately and personally conceived" what in the South is sometimes called "the Confederate War," and that "he was personally responsible for forcing the war on the South" is a charge made in Richmond, Va., that arouses anew the sectional discussion regarding the causes of the war between the North and South. If the question is to be examined anew there need be, says the New York *World* "no more danger of reviving personal or sectional animosities than in discussing the merits of other famous historic causes gallantly lost." A news dispatch from Richmond, however, states that the United Confederate Veterans in convention there adopted unanimously a report declaring the war to have been initiated in the manner exprest above, and recommending that school children of the South be taught the truth of the matter. The dispatch contains this statement:

"The report, which was submitted by C. M. Walker, Chairman, concluded by saying that 'the young children of the South will now be taught that the South was right, eternally and everlastingly right, in fighting for principles upon which our glorious country was founded.'

"The text of the committee's report referring to Lincoln reads as follows: 'Your committee would especially commend for use in the schools of the South a pamphlet by Colonel Huger W. Jackson of Curryville, Ga., the "Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861," and published by the great-hearted Southern historian, Miss Mildred Rutherford. This presents the official evidence gathered principally from the United States Government archives, which proves the Confederate War was deliberately and personally conceived and its inauguration made by Abraham Lincoln, and that he was personally responsible for forcing the war upon the South.'"

As we have not space to give both the Northern and Southern comment, it might be said that the Northern press condemn this proposal, often in violent and indignant terms. Then we pass to the Southern comment, because it shows the public opinion of the region concerned. So far as we have seen the printed comment of the South on this happening it seems to agree with the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* in holding that the Confederate Veterans "went a little farther than the sober and generous judgment of Southern people will follow in recommending . . . the teaching that Lincoln deliberately and personally conceived the war between the States and forced it on the South." It adds:

"Reverence for the honorable and heroic traditions of the Confederacy does not require acceptance of such a teaching. With the desire to perpetuate a fair and just understanding of the deeds and ideals of the Southern States in the war, every son and daughter of the South sympathizes. The valor of the men in gray, the courageous endurance of Confederate women have brought to Southerners a heritage of honor such as few peoples have had, and it would be an unworthy son of the South who would wish to forget that heritage or who could see the record dimmed without an effort to restore its luster.

"But the true and final glory of the South is not based on a denial of the equal glory that enshrouds the name of Lincoln. His name is as high in the Southern States to-day as anywhere in the nation. There has been little thought of sectionalism in the thought or speech where Lincoln was concerned. Few persons there are who do not hold the memory of the tall, gaunt, human man from Illinois in highest reverence and respect. There are few in the South who do not regard him as the one man from whom this distracted section might have obtained justice after the surrender of the Southern armies. Many Southerners rank Lincoln and Lee as incomparably the greatest men who came through the trying days of internal conflict."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It is most unfortunate, says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, that the veterans show a disposition to fight the Civil War over again, asking:

"What has come over the old soldiers at this late day, that they should be guilty of such a foolish and uncalled-for attack on Lincoln, at a time when all Civil War animosities should be dead beyond resurrection?

"It has been 57 years since Lee surrendered. Surely the handful of veterans who survive have lived long enough to have cultivated a spirit of charity and fairness? It is said that the historical committee which reported the resolution gathered facts to support the charge against Lincoln, but if that is true, these facts are something new in history.

"Lincoln was determined at any cost to preserve the Union, and in that he was wise, as subsequent events have shown beyond question. That he was a bitter and designing foe of the South is so contrary to all we know of his life and character that it will not be credited, except by a few Confederate veterans and others misled by sectional prejudice, which should no longer exist in this country.

"Even if Lincoln were guilty of the accusations made against him, it would be both untimely and unwise to revive ill feeling engendered by a conflict that ended nearly sixty years ago. It is better to forgive and forget than to fight on forever."

A BRITISH SPECIMEN OF THEATRIC MODERNISM.

A setting for "Callimachus," produced at the Haymarket Theater in December, 1919, and designed by Malcolm Milne, shown in the present exhibition.

Should the school histories contain "false interpretations" of the facts of history, the Asheville *Times* thinks it "extremely doubtful" if the Confederate Veterans "are correcting these inaccurate versions" by their resolution. Lincoln is again defended:

"President Lincoln did not want war. There were many firebrands in the North who wished to discipline the South with fire and sword. Lincoln was not of this number. He held out against them as long as he could. He was willing to go to war to preserve the Union and to prevent the Southern States from exercising the reserved right of secession.

"Events got out of hand and Lincoln soon found himself in a position where he was faced with the alternative of either recalling his ultimatum or of declaring war. He did not 'deliberately and personally' conceive the war and he was thrown into the depths of misery when his own policies bore fruit in violence. He would have undoubtedly submitted to any personal sacrifices that might have averted the conflict.

"The Confederate veterans wish to keep the records straight. They do not wish to be cast by the historians in the rôle of the instigators of the war. This is a commendable desire and is in happy accord with the facts. But in their resentment of historical inaccuracies, they should not allow themselves to be carried to the other extreme and should not take the position that Lincoln 'deliberately and personally' conceived the war."

Many of those who still believe that the South was right in the conflict, says the Baltimore *Sun*, will regret the attack on Lincoln—

"partly because of its tendency to revive sectional animosity, partly because it is so plainly foolish. To say that the Civil War 'was deliberately and personally conceived by Abraham Lincoln' is to fly in the face of facts within the memories of many persons still living. The war had been in the making for years before Lincoln came to the Presidency. Even if the preservation of the Union had not seemed to him the supreme question of his generation, neither he nor any other man in his situation could have resisted the public pressure upon him from the North and West. Had he dared to do anything but what he did, he might have fallen at the beginning of his Administration by the bullet of an abolition fanatic instead of by that of a Southern sympathizer. He was essentially a man of peace and kindly impulses, and if he could have found any other way than war he would have gladly chosen it.

"The Civil War was an 'irrepressible conflict,' as Seward truly phrased it. It was brewing for many years. It was not a one-man war on either side. Lincoln was not more responsible for it than Jefferson Davis, nor Jefferson Davis than thousands of other men in his section. It was a battle of conflicting principles, convictions and interests, and the responsibility for it cannot be placed on the shoulders of any one or half dozen individuals. Lincoln merely voiced the thoughts and feelings of his section as Davis did of his."

From Richmond later comes a dispatch to the New York *Herald* containing a statement signed by Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., Commander-in-Chief of the United ConfederateVeterans, and Gen. C. B. Howry, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and explaining that "neither voted for certain resolutions passed in some confusion just before the adjournment of the veterans." Their statement adds:

"Abraham Lincoln had no more responsibility in bringing on the war than Jefferson Davis had for the sentiment of the Southern people in resisting coercion. The Southern people very generally, from the very day they learned that Lincoln had been stricken by the hand of an assassin, deplored the tragedy, and, in common with almost every Confederate soldier and every one in the South, we exprest the opinion and have ever since inclined to the belief that the death of Lincoln was the greatest misfortune that could have been put on a stricken people, because it was the generally accepted idea that Lincoln was as magnanimous as Grant, and was as kindly disposed to extend a helping hand as any man in the Northern States.

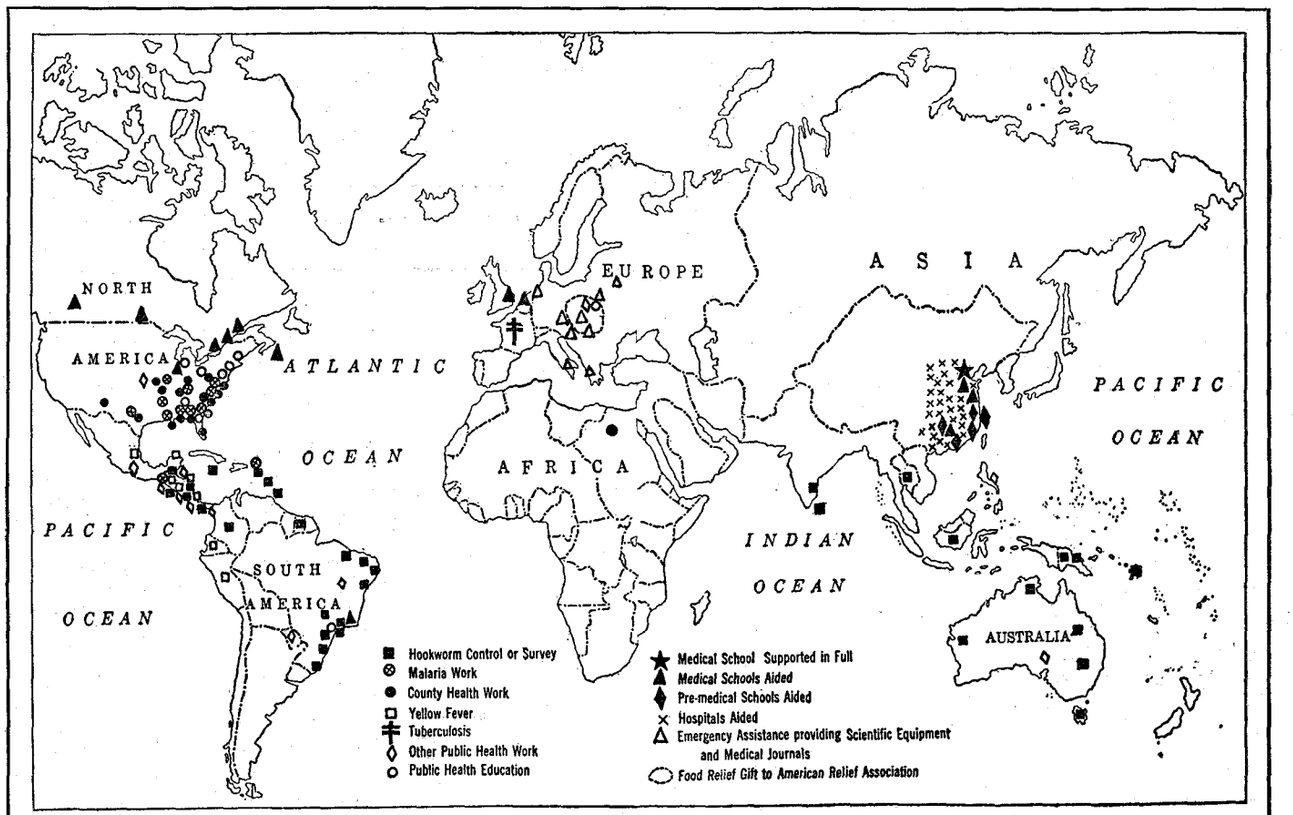
"These sentiments have pervaded the Southern people ever since, and the representatives of the South in Congress have participated in making appropriations for the memorial erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln as a good and great man with our hearty approval."

In fact, the South is forever enshrined in Washington, for the new Lincoln monument is cut from Georgia marble. Those intending to make light of the matter refer to the veterans as "following a fashion of the times—one much in vogue in our best circles," who insist on having history rewritten to "suit group prejudices." The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, giving heed perhaps to the Stracheian school of history, thinks that "history is distinctly a gainer by the whole controversy," saying:

"A great English writer avowed a preference for 'biased history' as against dry and colorless impartiality. To make history a party pamphlet may not be the best way to write it, but it keeps history alive and saves it from the tomb of the dry-as-dust shelves. Besides, the antidote is always at hand, inasmuch as most great issues have been commented on by historians of opposite persuasions. We expect a lively delving into Lincoln's writings as a result of the Confederate criticism. If people have an argument on hand, they will read books they might never read otherwise except by compulsion."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



By courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

SCATTERED OUTPOSTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE TO COMBAT DISEASE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Medical colleges, laboratories and hospitals, supported in whole or in part by the Rockefeller Foundation, are performing a "boon to mankind" by battling against tuberculosis, malaria, typhus, yellow fever, the hookworm and similar scourges of mankind, according to its annual report.

TEAM-WORK TO FIGHT WORLD PLAGUES

THE HAPPIEST JOB ON EARTH must belong, we are told, to Dr. George E. Vincent, who, as president of the Rockefeller Foundation, "the biggest philanthropy in the world," has watched an accumulation of good works in many lands. Almost every civilized country is said to feel in some way the influence of the great organization and to know its "envoys of good health." The Foundation is also playing a leading part among the world's educational agencies, says the Providence *Journal* in calling attention to the Union Medical College, opened in Peking last September, as "the outstanding example up to the present time of the work it is doing" in this direction. It is chiefly, however, in forwarding medical science and in the great work of prevention, that the Foundation has directed its energies and spent its vast funds. It has taken part in the war against tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and yellow fever, the hookworm, and other scourges, until in some parts of the world diseases which were formerly accepted as a dispensation of Providence are practically eradicated.

Specifically, as President Vincent writes in his annual report, recently issued to the press, the Rockefeller Foundation continued during 1921 a quarter-million annual appropriation to the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University, pledged two millions to Harvard for a school of health, contributed to public health training in Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil, and the United States, and aided the Pasteur Institute of Paris to recruit and train personnel. It also promoted the cause of nurse training in America and Europe, underwrote an experimental pay clinic in the Cornell Medical School, formally opened a complete modern medical school and hospital in Peking, assisted twenty-five other medical centers in China, and promised a million dollars for the medical school of Columbia University. The Foundation also contracted to appropriate $3,500,000 to rebuild and reorganize the medical school and hospital of the Free University of Brussels, made surveys of medical schools in Japan, China, the Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Siam, India, Syria, and Turkey, supplied American and British medical journals to 112 medical libraries on the Continent, and supplemented the laboratory equipment and supplies of five medical schools in Central Europe. In addition, it defrayed the expenses of commissions from Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, and Brazil, provided 157 fellowships in hygiene, medicine, physics and chemistry to representatives of eighteen countries, continued a campaign against yellow fever in Mexico, Central and South America, prosecuted demonstrations in the control of malaria in ten States, cooperated in hookworm work in nineteen governmental areas, and participated in rural health demonstrations in seventy-seven countries. Sundry services to many Governments and voluntary societies have also been rendered. These benefits were accomplished in part by the Foundation directly, but chiefly through its departmental agencies—the International Health Board, the China Medical Board, and the Division of Medical Education. Disbursements

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the year totaled $7,444,565, while the administration expenses amounted to only $185,792. Pledges of gifts ahead, up to 1926, amount to $23,219,394. From the time it was chartered in 1913, the Foundation has disbursed, appropriated or pledged sums totaling $84,301,169. Its working capital now amounts to $174,511,957, and its physical property—lands, buildings and equipment—is valued at $8,666,813.

The progress in prevention, in which the Rockefeller Foundation is greatly concerned, has been a "boon to mankind," says Dr. Vincent in his report, and, with the advance in sanitation and preventive medicine, he goes on,

"the presence of smallpox is now a disgrace to any civilized community or country; cholera and plague have disappeared from the leading nations; typhoid fever has been enormously reduced; malaria and hookworm disease are giving ground; yellow fever is being narrowly restricted; typhus is practically unknown among a cleanly people; the fear of diphtheria has been largely allayed. Such victories as these, together with advances in general sanitation, higher living standards, more attention to individual health habits, have resulted in steadily falling death-rates in all the more progressive countries.

"But it is too early to feel complacent. Only a beginning has been made. Many diseases still baffle the health authorities. Whole regions have been almost untouched. Even the most advanced communities fall far short of what might be attained. The average individual remains relatively ignorant and negligent of sanitary science and of personal hygiene. Almost all physicians are still too exclusively concerned with the individual aspect of disease."

But the demand for trained leadership in the constant warfare against the scourges of humanity is growing, and a hasty glance at the gains which have been made in safeguarding human lives, we are told, makes one realize how much of scientific knowledge, specialized skill, and organized capacity have been called into service.

"In the United States there are at present about 10,000 persons engaged in public health work under Federal, State, and municipal or county auspices. In Great Britain probably an equal number are giving all their time to the work of preventive medicine. The number in the service of non-governmental agencies of all kinds can scarcely be estimated, but may represent nearly as many more. The self-governing Dominions employ a considerable number of professional sanitarians. In Continental Europe health organization has not as a rule reached so high a degree of development as in the British Isles. In many tropical countries, e.g., India, Java, the Philippines, both curative and preventive medicine are administered by corps of trained Government officials. In all parts of the world there is an increasing demand for men and women competent to do different kinds of public health work."

So the outlines of a world-wide campaign for health, with all that health means in the way of comfort and happiness, are beginning to appear, thinks Dr. Vincent, and he finds his encouragement in the fact that—

"Scientific research workers in many national centers are in constant communication. Knowledge is being applied more effectively to the problems in the field. Governments are sending attachés of hygiene into each other's territories. Vital statistics on an international scale are being reported more accurately. Prompt notification of epidemics is being facilitated. Outposts against plague and other diseases are being stationed and supported. Leaders and technical experts are in training in larger numbers and under more favorable conditions. Fundamental medical education is becoming more thorough and more cosmopolitan. Popular knowledge about preventive medicine and personal hygiene is increasing. Intercommunications of many kinds are being improved and multiplied. All these things are fostered by many methods and agencies, such as working agreements between Governments, the Health Committee of the League of Nations, and the League of Red Cross Societies. It is the purpose of the Rockefeller Foundation and its Boards to have a part in this world-wide team-work for preventing disease and bringing about improved conditions of health, and thus 'to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.'"

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR RISQUÉ MOVIES

"MORE MUSH AND SLUSH, predigested pap, stories from Rollo's wonder books and about God's glorious handiwork"—these are the things, says Rex Beach, author and writer of scenarios, which the critics of the movies want to see on the screen. But it would seem that it is less "mush and slush" that some, at least, of the critics want, and certainly, if we are to judge their attitude by the findings of a commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, they would not object to seeing a little more of "God's glorious handiwork" thrown on the screen. They are not without encouragement, for Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, has shown that he welcomes advice from those who believe that the screen can be improved without suffering any loss in receipts. In fact, at a recent "meeting of criticism" in New York, attended by representatives of fifty nationally federated civic, business and welfare organizations, Mr. Hays avowed his determination to "establish and maintain the highest possible moral standards" in screen entertainments. It was at this meeting that Mr. Beach gave vent to his acrid utterance. "As an author," he exclaimed, "I say that it is bunk that you want more and better authors contributing to the films." As he is quoted in the New York *World*, Mr. Beach declared:

"The pictures are sick because there are too many doctors. This is a meddlesome age, and we have got to the point where meddling is a paid profession. People are not content to let motion pictures remain what they should be, entertainment, but must make of them soul-saving devices, toys for children. . . .

"And here's another angle. The author goes to the producer with a great idea. 'Attaboy,' says the producer, and then he asks: 'Where is the cabaret and where are the evening clothes?' One producer allowed me to write a drama in which I put a good, clean love story, and all that was left of it after the censors got through were the title and the license number."

Censorship as a cure-all was sharply attacked at the meeting, and nothing definite, we are told, was suggested for altering methods of acting or directing. However, Mr. Hays accepted two suggestions: one, from Roy E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, that he name a committee of three to work with him in naming a larger committee to study the screen from the view-point of the public and to make studio regulations that will not hinder the artistic inspiration of the makers of pictures, and the other, that he create an office to which criticisms of pictures from all over the country may be sent. In accepting the first suggestion Mr. Hays said: "I have at heart the welfare of the corporations that have millions of dollars at stake in the motion-picture industry, but I also equally respect the rights of the fathers and mothers who have millions of children. I will assist these committees and work with them to the limit, so that there will be no complaint that the motion-picture industry is not doing its fullest."

Most criticisms of the movie specify the excessive portrayal of crime and violence, unwholesome treatment of sex themes, of marriage and divorce, and of family life. It should be recognized at the outset, however, says a report of the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council, headed by Dean Charles N. Lathrop, that "the screen is not the worst offender" in this respect. "In many theaters the pictures are fine and wholesome by comparison with the vaudeville performances that accompany them. In the nature of the case motion pictures, because they emanate from a few centers of production, lend themselves more readily to control than does the action stage. Also the greater influence of the screen upon the young gives greater importance to its quality." Any effort toward improvement should be addrest to the entire industry, urges the report, as it is quoted in the Grand Rapids *News*, tho it does not attach all the blame to the industry. "Members of the trade often

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

declare that films of a risqué character are very much in demand and that the public is therefore responsible for their use. There is, unfortunately, evidence to support this contention," and "experience seems to indicate that the response of the public is equally pronounced whether the performance is of artistic quality and high moral tone, or of a subtly salacious character; if it kindles the imagination and conveys a thrill, little else matters." As to the value of censorship, groups of church people in Philadelphia condemned, we are told, twenty per cent. of the pictures reviewed, all of which, presumably, had been passed by the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors. In Louisville a church committee condemned 13.9 per cent. of the pictures viewed—this in spite of the fact that Ohio has a State board of censors. From Harrisburg, Pa., came the report that 54.3 per cent. of the films viewed were too bad to be shown. In Springfield, Mass., a church committee condemned 11.7 per cent. of the pictures viewed. Among the reasons given for judgment against the condemned pictures were violence, objectionable treatment of home life and sex themes, crime, murder, drunkenness, ridicule of law and religion, brutality in action and expression. But "conventional moralists," says the report, "sometimes fail to realize that realistic art is not necessarily immoral because of its frank and intimate treatment of elemental life situations. Until the blue law attitude and psychology is wholly superseded by something more intelligent and constructive, Philistinism will thrive." What the remedy is, then, can not be set down in the terms of a medical prescription, for opinions vary with personal tastes and environment. What one might consider immoral, another would deem harmless. The Commission concludes: "The best that it seems possible to do is to lay down broad standards of judgment with such specific illustrations as may be possible and endeavor to get producers to observe them as faithfully as possible in selecting scenarios and staging pictures."

From the "Dry Goods Economist," New York.

AS SEEN BY A LEADING TEXTILE JOURNAL.

"Let the States do their duty in the shape of suitable legislation and enforcement," says the *Dry Goods Economist*, "and there will be no need for Federal action" against child labor.

Some American films give terrible impressions of America abroad, according to report, and we are told that the pictures excluded from American communities on account of their coarseness and immorality are being exported to Japan, China, Brazil and other foreign markets. At a luncheon given by the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers in New York, recently, Sir Charles Higham, a noted British advertising expert, said of American films sent to England, "some of the pictures are vile." As the New York *World* quotes him further:

"Others merely have vile titles and are vilely exploited. Millions of people in all parts of the world believe that if America is as bad as the pictures paint her, she must be a pretty bad place."

WHAT NEXT FOR CHILD LABOR?

AN IMMEDIATE RETURN to child slavery is expected by some editors in certain States, now that the Federal Child-Labor Law has been declared unconstitutional, and those States are urged to forestall any such unhappy result by State laws that will stop it. Meanwhile, an amendment to the Constitution forbidding child labor within specified ages has been introduced in the Senate, and the Republican party, *The Christian Work* (Undenominational) reminds us, declared in its preelection platform that "if the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent the evils of child labor." But there ought to be no waiting for such slow procedure, declares *The Christian Statesman*, organ of the National Reform Association. "Every State in the Union should promptly enact wise and humane laws to prevent the exploitation of child labor." Condemning little children to toil in mills is "a contribution exacted by savage greed," and the State which continues it "not only stains its fame, but is deliberately producing a human element which will eventually contribute to the destruction of the State itself." Similarly, *Zion's Herald* (Methodist) argues that the battle against child labor manifestly belongs to the State legislatures. Forty-five States have already established minimum age laws, we are told, and forty-two States have regulated night labor by children. Thirty-four States, with intent to prevent child labor, have enacted minimum educational standards or compulsory school attendance laws. So "those who would befriend the children of America—and what right-minded person could withhold his support from the movement?—ought now to concentrate on the backward States that have been recreant to their duties in safeguarding the coming generation." "Let the States do their duty in the shape of suitable legislation and enforcement," says the *Dry Goods Economist* (New York), an important trade journal, "and there will be no need for Federal action in connection with the proper solution of the child-labor problem."

On the other hand, *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) argues that it is an "industrial impossibility for any one State, or any group of States, to maintain high industrial standards in direct and open competition with other States that have no such high standards."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS

A great summer dish!

Bring your husky outdoors appetite to a plateful of Campbell's tempting, tasty, filling beans! Feel your hunger gradually disappear, while your appetite is having the time of its life. Campbell's Beans are great summertime food—they're so richly nourishing, so delightful with their famous tomato sauce, so digestible because they're slow-cooked. Nothing to do but eat them! Ready instantly!

Serve hot **Serve cold**

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE idea of the radio is far more poetic than some of the things we get from the apparatus itself, especially with the present programs, sometimes interspersed with the squeaks and squeals of the Morse code. Thank goodness the poet in *Scribner's* did not jar us with the jangle that we suffer from the no doubt laudable efforts of the machine.

RADIO

By Archibald Rutledge

O not a word and not a thought
In the wide world shall come to naught;
No little love with sails of white
Shall vanish homeless in the night.

This wind that moves with fluting song
My plumed and purple pines among,
Shall wave dim palms in tropic nights,
Shall storm the white Himalayas' heights.

And every dream I mourn as dead
Or lost, is lyrically fled
Out of my heart into another's,—
While I have taken home my brother's.

At length shall break on Hatteras
The wave that Breton sailors pass
Blue-rolling westward, or shall run
To thunder on the dreadful Horn.

The tingling air is thrilled with spirit;
The universe I can inherit;
Mysteriously great and near,
Creation's throbbing heart I hear.

Of those elusions, farewell's flights,
That dim my days and haunt my nights,—
In all the lonely strength of wings,
Some heart shall make recoverings.

ONE of the smallest of the magazines is Mr. Holbrook Jackson's *To-day* (London) that came to us first not quite ten years ago; but preserves its distinction and good taste as well as its good form. All its verse is fit for the company it keeps:

A SONG OF GRACE

By R. A. Foster-Melliar

I

They mocked because the pavements hurt her feet.
They knew not why
Under a sullen sky
Her soul at chafe went naked in the street.
And no one hinted how—long time before—
Zephyr-cushioned some soft southern shore
Had let her toy with little waves of thought,
Build magic castles woven, all untaught,
Of green sea-ribbons and smooth golden sands,
Ground back to dust from ancient enterprise,
Till, of quick laughter grown more gladly wise,
She lifted up her arms and clapped her hands
Because one wave outdaring all the rest
Creamed round the crescent of her milk-white breast
And set her toil at nought.

II

Wherefor she learned at last what things are meet.
How now-a-days,
Tho' in their own dispraise,
'Tis limbs, not souls, go naked in the street.
A-cold, she made, out of wide sacrifice,
Raiment to hide her dreams from careless eyes:
And from dead thoughts, long pooled in her despair,
She tore bleached ribbons for her wayward hair.
Thus clad in garb of grave simplicity
She did such service as she could for men,
Cleaned boots, cleared snow from crossways; now and then
Raised those who fell, lest they should stay and see,
Disclosed, her need of love and warmth and them;
And know by clutching at her garment's hem
Why once her soul went bare.

HERE is a perfect mating of sense to form. The writer is a young English poet, and enjoys the hospitality of the Yale *Review:*

THE SHADOW

By Edmund Blunden

Here's a dell that's sunny enough
for laughing joy;
Robins whistling clear enough
From mossy woodpile near enough,
but where's my joy?

Blithe in truth looks frost's blue eye
And lovely blue the brook flits by,
Red-faced sun and jeweled sloe
And jests of old crow answering crow
Would all wake joy;
But old time slyly all the while
Checks the song and dims the smile,
And sense so eager turns to shade,
In silence stumbling through the glade.

Two selections we made from the poetry number of the *Harvard Advocate* overfilled our page last week so we give our readers the benefit of this one chosen to accompany "Fragment."

TWICE EIGHT TO A LADY

By J. A. Abbott

Flowers fade, ma'am? Thank the Lord!
Boutonnières that last forever
Leave us gentlemen quite bored—
Your corsages, if they should never
Lose their waxen freshness, they,
Lacking beauty, would not aid, ma'am,
Winning one who loves the way
Flowers fade, ma'am.

Beauty follows? Thank your stars.
What if dames grown old and witty
Bore no sign of Age's scars!
Think we'd chase the merely pretty?
Think I'd sit here being bored
Were not old cheeks sunken hollows?
No, my lady, thank your Lord
Beauty follows.

URBAN life is making the world akin. This might just as well have been written of New York or Chicago as of London. It appears in that little miscellany called *The Chapbook* (London).

LIVERPOOL STREET STATION

By Anthony Richardson

Here every night at Six-fifteen
The grey crowds swell and surge between
The barriers; clerks, cashiers, all bland,
Smug-faced on Platform Two they stand
Chatting and smoking, and the roar
Of the lean Express from Platform Four
Shatters the air. Strange whistles, cries,
Blurred colours—reds—greens—ebonies—
Yet still the grey crowds wait serene
And glance down-line for the Six-fifteen!

But I—Ah! ever a coward—quake
Deep inwardly, for Fear will make
My heart grow icy, this I know,
For the High Gods plotting whispering low
Aloft mid the gaunt grim girders—thus:
"Shall we not taunt him? Joy for us
To see his thin soul shiver, see
His soul's mean compass! Certainly
Our due is laughter. Light the scene
With bale-fire flares for the Six-fifteen!"

Their whispers cease and the echoes float
Hollow and shrill from each arch-way throat,
The grey crowds wilter, the faces gleam
As pale desires of a haunting dream;
The grey men mutter with bended head
And I know that the strange grey men are dead!
Vast shadows creep where the High Gods sit
And terrible things through the girders flit
With glassy eyes, and their lips obscene
Mouth: "She cometh—she cometh, the Six-fifteen!"

The steel lines lace and dark wings beat
About my face, and with muffled feet
The dead men pass, and the wide black wall
Drops sheer immense as a funeral pall;
The green flares swim; in their pools of light
The red glow bloodily; through the Night
Ghost laughter twitters, ghost sobs are tossed
To whimper above with the wind wisps lost,
And gasp again—"There is little to glean
Of the good red crop ere the Six-fifteen!"

Smoke-plumed, fire-tongued, with rattling crank
She snorts to the platform; and rank by rank
The poor dead faces thrill to life,
And the cashier elbows the banker's wife,
And clerk, mechanic, broker and dean
Fight for a seat on the Six-fifteen.
But, hid by the girders, the High Gods smile
And shrug their shoulders and joke awhile:
"Reap the red harvest—there's little to glean
Ere the death-plumes toss of the Six-fifteen!"

SINCE Mr. Graves seems to pay a tribute to our Dictionary, though we can not find the word there, so we can not do less than pass on his lines from their repository in the *London Mercury:*

WIPPERGINNY

By Robert Graves

(A card game—obsolete—*Standard Dictionary*)

To cards we have recourse
When Time with cruelty runs,
To courtly Bridge for stress of love,
To Nap for noise of guns.

On fairy earth we tread,
No present problems vex
Where man's four humours fade to suits,
With red and black for sex,

Where phantom gains accrue
By tricks instead of cash,
Where pasteboard federacies of Powers
In battles-royal clash.

Then read the antique word
That hangs above this page
As type of mirth-abstracted joy,
Calm terror, noiseless rage.

A realm of ideal thought
Obscured by veils of Time,
Cipher remote enough to stand
As namesake for my rhyme.

A game to play apart
When all but crushed with care;
Let right and left, your jealous hands,
The lists of love prepare.

FINALLY, from the London *Nation and Athenæum:*

BIRD THAT CEASED SINGING

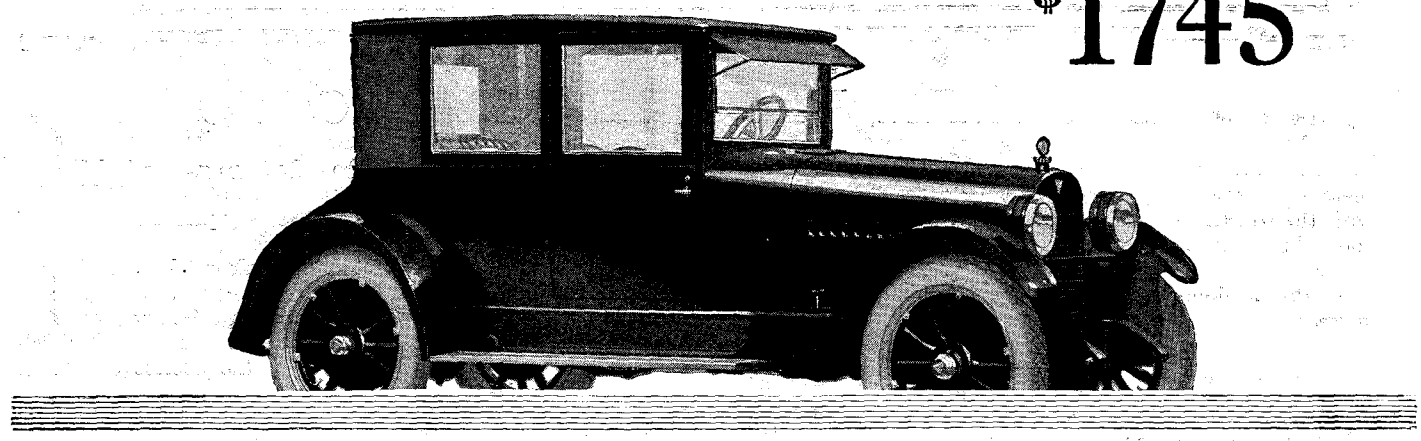
By Louis Golding

What proud bird sings in this tall tree,
But halts to hear my foot approach,
His very silence a decree
Bidding me hence who dare encroach
On his demesne of melody?

How shall so gross a serf entreat
My lord in high green state aloof?
Could he but know his silence beat
About me like a king's reproof,
He would sing swift and twice as sweet!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Coach
$1745



HUDSON

See its New Motor

No car ever had a more famous motor than the Super-Six. None had won greater fame for endurance and reliability. More than 125,000 owners know its patented advantages.

Its popularity has increased with each year. Yet at the height of its success, we adopt a new motor.

It retains all the advantages of the Super-Six. It has its patented principle for minimizing vibration and increasing car life. It has its tremendous power and quick acceleration. It is, in fact, a *super* Super-Six. The performance is a revelation even to Hudson owners. They are accustomed to unusual motor operation. But they never have experienced any car quite so delightful to drive as today's Hudson. Won't you learn its charm? There is a treat in store for you. Any dealer will show you.

A Ride Tells All

Look for the White Triangle

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Phaeton - - $1645
7-Pass. Phaeton - $1695

Coach - - $1745
Sedan - - $2650
Freight and Tax Extra

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

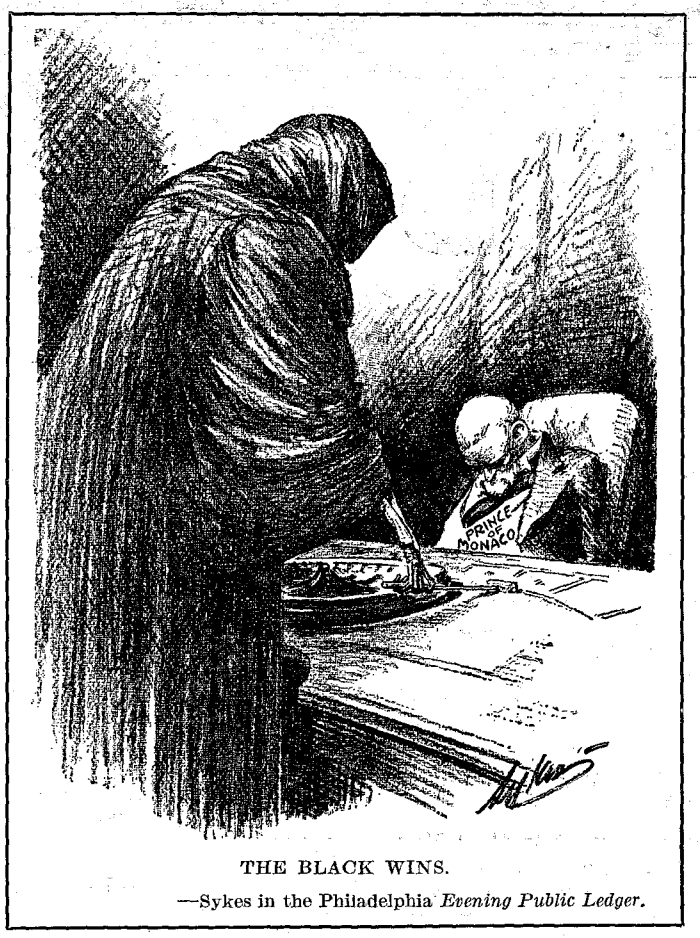
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE SCIENTIST WHO RULED MONTE CARLO

HIS NAME WAS IDENTIFIED, in the public mind, with the greatest gambling institution in the history of the world, but among scientists the Prince of Monaco, who died the other day in Paris, was known as one of the greatest figures of his generation. "Altogether, he was the foremost patron of science in his day," said Professor Henry Fairchild Osborn, President of the American Museum of National History, when the news of the Prince's death was cabled to New York. The millions that came to him from the gambling tables of Monte Carlo were turned principally toward the development of the new science of oceanography. Wrecked lives and suicides, as well as easily won fortunes, were common products of the great Monte Carlo Casino. The Prince of Monaco, who inherited the industry along with his little island realm of eight square miles, forgot the gambling, as far as possible, and devoted himself to hunting big game, exploring the depths of the ocean in a succession of sea-going yachts, and mapping the ocean currents. On his last visit to this country, last year, he received the Agassiz Prize, a gold medal, from the National Academy of Sciences.

Prince Albert came to the throne of Monaco in 1889, recalls a writer in the Baltimore *Sun*, briefly sketching the career of the dead ruler, and of his successor.



THE BLACK WINS.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Early in life he developed a love for the sea, and to this romantic feeling for ships and salt water was added a truly scientific curiosity.

A large part of the Prince's time has been spent aboard his yacht, the *Princess Alice*, exploring the Seven Seas for zoological and botanical specimens, which have been assembled by him in his Oceanographic Museum, familiar to tourists, on the Rock of Monaco. He has brought from the depths creatures never before known to science, some of them from 20,000 feet below the level of the sea, and has initiated the study of marine bacteriology.

During a visit to the United States last year Prince Albert received the Agassiz Medal, and in April of this year was awarded the Vega Medal, given each ten years by the Anthropological and Geographical Society of Stockholm—a scientific equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

In contrast to his father, Prince Louis, who succeeds to the throne, it is understood, has no great love for the sea. He is proud of his title of colonel in the French Army and delights in military science. He speaks fluently French, Italian and English. His mother was the daughter of the English Duke of Hamilton.

Louis is an ardent Francophile.

In addition, he is actively opposed to gambling and extravagances of any sort. His father, while opposed to these sources of income in principle, shut his eyes to the steadily increasing wealth and power of the group that operates the Casino and really controls the principality.

Opposition to the activities of the Société des Bains de Mer, which owns and operates the Casino, the Hotel de Paris, the leading motor-bus line on the Riviera, the only large garage in Monaco, the tennis club, the golf club and numerous other profitable concessions is expected as soon as the hereditary prince becomes the reigning prince.

In particular, a feud is expected to break out between Prince Louis and Camille Blanc, whose father founded the Casino and who is generally conceded to be the most powerful and wealthiest man in Monaco. He is president of the Société des Bains de Mer.

It is expected that Louis will launch his campaign against the stranglehold which the Casino has upon the principality by aiding in every possible way the industries, including pottery works perfumeries and breweries, which were established during his father's reign. Eventually, friends of the young Prince believe, Monaco can be made independent of the gaming rooms, or at least strong enough to break the dogmatic rule of the *société*.

Should Louis die the Duchess of Valentinois would become reigning Princess of Monaco. She is said to have been a child of Prince Albert by a French mistress, legitimatized some years ago because Albert feared that the throne might go to a German succession, and a German prince of a country so intimately bound with France would be a diplomatic impossibility. The Duchess took her place naturally in the Prince's household and is considered the favorite child.

The Prince of Monaco's principality was tiny, comments a writer in the Milwaukee *Journal*, only eight square miles, "but what a wealth of history has been written there!" There were eighteen roulette tables, as well as other gambling tables, in the great Casino, "the greatest gambling palace on the globe," and they ran ten hours a day. The writer goes on to give some account of the great gambling hall:

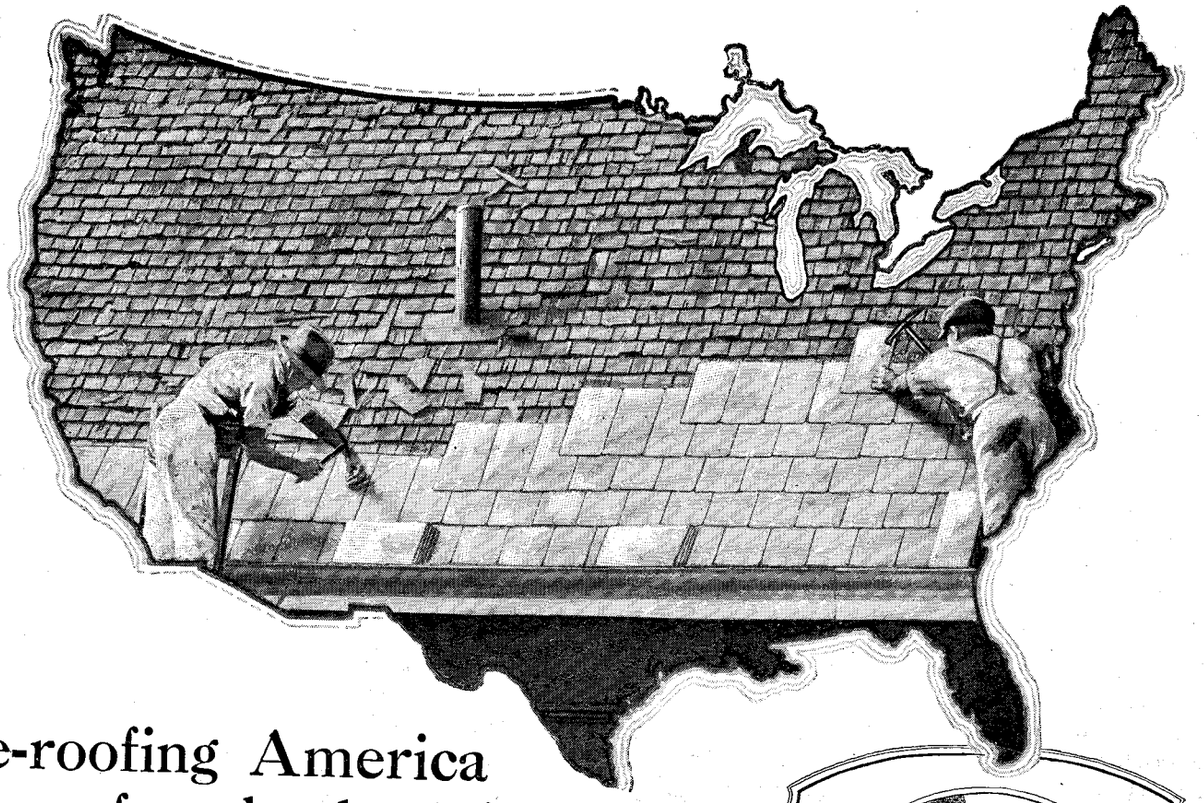
Clicking in their polished and vari-colored bowls, the roulette balls told countless stories of fortune and ruin. Men and women bending over those dancing spheres watched them with the flashing eyes that betokened that riches were within their grasp, or the eyes dulled with despair that knew poverty or suicide was to be their fate.

For men and women, rich and poor, have gambled at Monte Carlo since 1853. The founder of the place, François Blanc, died in 1877 with a fortune of $35,000,000, which shows how difficult it is to beat the bank of Monte Carlo, something that many have tried, with and without a "system."

The Casino is conducted by a company, formed April 1, 1883. Prince Albert gave it a concession for thirty years at $250,000 a year. The company also is required to construct certain public works for Monaco. The upkeep of the Casino reaches $425,000 a year. It has 1,800 officials and employees, yet it has been able to pay the stockholders 40 per cent. a year. And on top of this, the company pays about $15,000 annually in pensions to some of its victims.

Prince Albert made his third trip to the United States in April, 1921, when he came to receive the Alexander Agassiz gold medal from the National Academy of Science. The National Geo-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Re-roofing America for the last time

A new national economy.

In the past ten years millions of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles have been laid right over the old shingles. Home owners all over the land have enjoyed the benefits of this better and more economical way of renewing a worn-out roof. You, too, can profit by re-roofing your home the Johns-Manville way.

Re-roofing reduced to one operation

The Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles come to your house all ready for your roof; and, best of all, your roof is all ready for the shingles. No preliminary mess and litter, but a quick, clean, economical job from start to finish.

Think what you save!

You save the cost of tearing off the old roof. You save the cost of clearing the old shingle litter from your property.

You save the cost of future repairs on the new roof (Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are permanent and never need painting or refinishing).

Your home is never exposed to the dangers of a sudden rainstorm during re-roofing.

But what is most important—

You get a better roof

The old shingles furnish a base for the new Asbestos Shingles and are valuable as additional insulation and protection. Dry wood is an excellent insulator. You will find that this double roof keeps the upstairs rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Outside temperatures are kept outside.

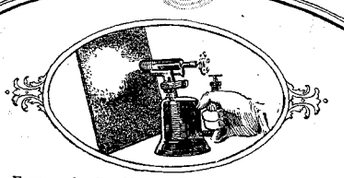
Practically indestructible

As you know—Asbestos Shingles are absolutely fire-proof. Being all-mineral, they will not warp, curl or shale. You will never need to re-roof again.

Among architects Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are noted for their artistic beauty. They come in subdued shades of gray, brown or red. You may have them with rough or smooth edges—just as you prefer.

Send us your address on the coupon on the right—and you will receive our very interesting booklet, "Re-roofing for the Last Time."

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc., 294 Madison Ave., New York City
Branches in 57 Large Cities
For Canada: CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd, Toronto



Every roofing listed below will stand this severe test.

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles, or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Roofing and Siding

Note—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.

Johns-Manville Inc., 294 Madison Ave., New York City.

Kindly send me your booklet, "Re-roofing for the Last Time."

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Asbestos Shingles

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Came Prometheus, the Fire-Bringer, he who snatched from the sun's glowing chariot thrice-precious fire and brought it, hidden in a fennel-stalk, to earth, that men might live like gods in its pleasant warmth."
(Transl. Greek Myth)

THIS is today's Prometheus . . . . . Bringer of comforts . . . . The Chemical Engineer!

One of civilization's pioneers, it is he who has brought to mankind comforts and conveniences that a century ago were only wishes.

It is he who, searching in the hidden depths of Nature, has bared her secrets and laid at the feet of the world's industries new substances, new uses for them, new ways of using the present materials of commerce in the satisfying of man's wants.

It is he who, watching on the frontiers of science, has seen in his test-tubes visions of industries yet unborn that are to drive commerce to the far corners of the earth in the service of man's needs.

The world's debt to The Chemical Engineer is one that can never be paid.

This is one of a series of advertisements published that the public may have a clearer understanding of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and its products.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, Inc., *Wilmington, Del.*

TRADE DUPONT MARK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

graphical Society also awarded him a medal of the same character for his contributions to the knowledge of the under-sea.

"The supreme pontiff of oceanographic science" was the title given to the Prince by Blasco Ibañéz, the Spanish writer. In his novel, "The Enemies of Women," one of the characters exclaims with enthusiasm, referring to Prince Albert:

"There is the museum of oceanography, too. That alone is enough to remove any taint from the money which has come from the Casino."

And then Carlos Novoa, a Spanish doctor of science explains the lifework of the Prince, Blasco Ibañéz phrasing it thus:

Three-fourths of the earth was covered with water and for centuries and centuries humanity took no interest in investigating the mysterious hidden life of the ocean depths. Navigators, skimming the surface, went their way, guided by routine methods or by fragmentary experience, without succeeding in embracing the fixt and regular laws of the atmospheric or ocean currents. Science, which has to its credit so many discoveries in a single century of existence, halted in dismay at the edge of the sea.

The scientists in the laboratories only need material for their work and that is easily obtained; but to study the seas, to live on them for years and years, is another matter. For that it was necessary to have ships, and men at one's disposal, to construct new and costly apparatus, to spend millions, to cruise patiently and leisurely here and there over the ocean wastes, with no fixt goal, waiting for the great blue depths casually to reveal their secrets.

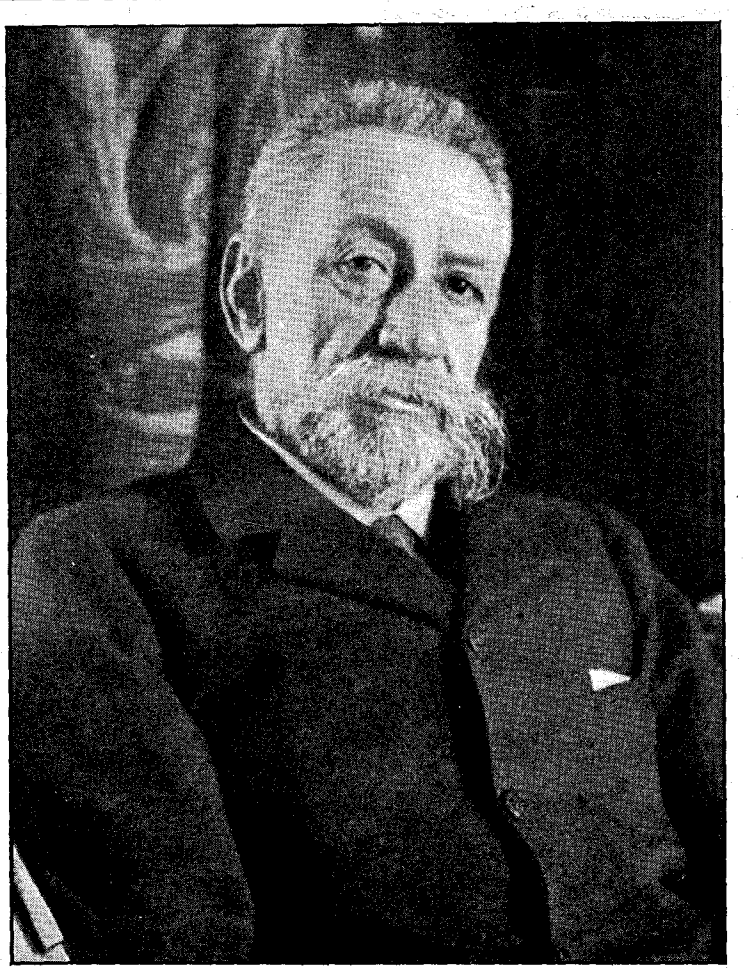
"That meant a great outlay, with slight returns. Only a sovereign, a king, could do that; and that was what the former officer in the Spanish Navy, on becoming a prince, had done. Thanks to him, oceanography, which scarcely amounted to anything, has become to-day an important study. His yachts have been floating laboratories, cruisers of science, which have gradually made the first conquest of the deep."

"And all this," the colonel interrupted, persisting in the admiration already exprest, "with the money from the Casino. Gambling has defrayed the expenses of the cruisers of science, the coal and men for far-off expeditions, the printing of books and journals, the subsidies for young men anxious to perfect their scientific training; the institute of oceanography in Paris, the museum of oceanography in Monaco; the museum of anthropology and—and you have to figure that all this is merely a tip left by the stockholders of the gambling corporation. Just imagine what the Casino produces. And lots of people consider it terrible!"

"Buffalo Bill"—Col. W. F. Cody—and the Prince were pals, and when the Prince came to the United States in 1913 he enjoyed several hunting trips with the Colonel on his ranch in Wyoming. Prince Albert first visited the United States in 1868, when he was a sailor in the Spanish Navy, according to the writer:

The Prince was one of the first to foretell the entrance of the United States into the World War. In March, 1916, he said that Europe's only chance of regeneration lay in an infusion of American blood. Before the conflict, the Prince had been one of Kaiser Wilhelm's oldest and closest friends. His handsome yacht was a regular participant in the naval festivities which lent brilliance to Kiel. But from the beginning of the struggle, Albert upheld the cause of the Allies. He placed at the disposal of the United States his charming villa at Monte Carlo. Here for months from 6,000 to 8,000 American wounded soldiers were brought, and under the sunny skies and warm breezes they were brought back to health rapidly.

Prince Albert's first wife was Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton of England. A son by this marriage, Prince Louis, who was a soldier in the French Army, will succeed him. Prince Albert's second wife was Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. The Prince was 74.



GREAT SCIENTIST—GREATEST GAMBLING PROPRIETOR.

The Prince of Monaco, hereditary ruler of the little island that contains the world-famous gambling palace of Monte Carlo, applied to oceanographic investigations the millions he gained through gambling.

"A happy monarch was Albert of Monaco," comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and proceeds with this editorial appreciation of the scientist-gambler:

He had ruled for thirty-three years over a contented principality, to whom he was a Little Father. He had to thrust a constitution down their throats; even the big business men of Monaco thought politics was his business and he was trying to shirk it by bringing them in. "Even now," he said recently, "they half suspect I put something over on them."

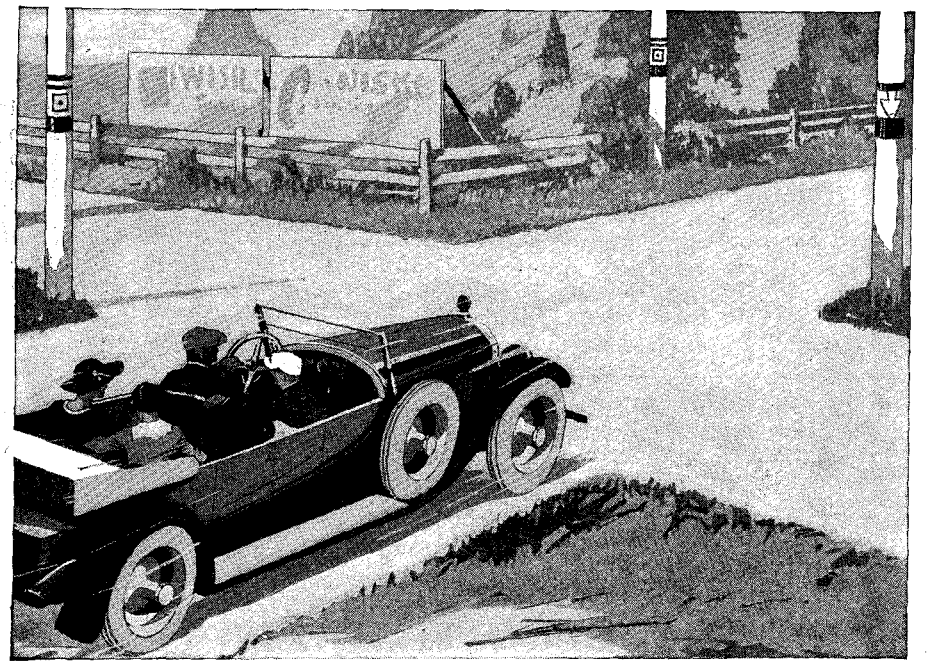
His people were happy because they were untaxed. All the expenses of Monaco, even including those of the clergy, were paid out of the revenue of Monte Carlo. The Prince was a millionaire. Fortunately, his hobby was a scientific one, oceanography, and it will strike many persons who think he was simply a sport to read the words of Prof. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History: "Altogether, he was the foremost patron of science in his day."

It may surprize some of them, too, to hear that he carefully safeguarded the morals of his people. It was against the law for any citizen of Monaco to enter the Casino at Monte Carlo. The immense revenues of the little State were drawn from foreigners. A greedy monarch might have laid taxes, too, but he would not have had the contented subjects that owed allegiance to Albert.

The long and untroubled existence of this little monarchy is due to the fact that Monte Carlo was situated within it. The laws of France forbid any such institution as the Casino; but there must be an outlet for the emotions of Frenchmen, and still more of the tourists who visit France. So France, in its most imperialistic days, has permitted Monte Carlo to exist, and, of course, no other nation could annex it without France's consent, which never would be given.

Naturally, despite his personal friendship for the Kaiser, Albert had to be with the Allies. But he gave proof over and over again that his friendship for them was sincere and warm, for he did things in their behalf which he was not called upon to do, as thousands of Americans, nursed to health after the war on his estate, which he turned over to them, can testify. An ocean wanderer, a deep-sea scientist, greatly respected by all foreign scientists, beloved by his people, there was in him a touch of Prince Florizel and, in a small way, of the studious Alfred, studying travel lore and history by candle-light. But he does not greatly resemble any monarch of history or fiction. Taken all in all, we shall not look upon his like again, and there is not the like of his realm in all the world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



North, South, East, West the Painted Poles Point the Way

With a RAND McNALLY Official Auto Trails Map you know exactly where you are going, know you're on the right road, know how far one point is from another. You don't have to guess, wonder, nor stop to ask questions. You have only to follow the painted poles at the side of the highway.

The map tells you what to do and how. You have only to keep the signs in mind. You don't even have to consult the map as you drive. You can determine the exact route for even a long tour before you start. No watching for landmarks is necessary. There are no confusing directions.

All you do is drive—with your mind free and your eyes too. You can't go wrong when you tour the RAND McNALLY way. And you can tell the locations of garages and service stations, the worth-while hotels and the best supply stores. RAND McNALLY Official Auto Trails Maps are chart, compass and guide.

The entire United States and portions of Canada are included in the RAND McNALLY Official Auto Trails Map series. Each map of the series covers an extensive touring area—it can be carried in your coat pocket—it's that convenient. Price 35c each. Buy from book stores, stationers, news-stands, drug stores, garages, hotels, or RAND McNALLY & COMPANY Retail Store, 540 S. Clark Street, Chicago.

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY
Map Headquarters

Dept. G-6
536 S. Clark Street, Chicago 42 E. 22nd Street, New York

Branches:
Philadelphia Washington Boston Buffalo Pittsburgh Cleveland
Detroit St. Louis San Francisco Los Angeles

Write for free booklet **"THE BLAZED TRAILS"** Valuable to every motorist

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS

GENTLE JULIA AND UNGENTLE FLORENCE

A SMALL town almost anywhere in America is the scene, and as for the plot, it matters nothing. Florence is first, to be sure, but there are Henry and Herbert, and Noble Dill, and Mr. Atwater, and Julia herself, and neighbors, relatives and retainers. Noble is the most hopelessly in love of all Julia's followers, and his suit is strongly favored by Florence, which sets him out among his rivals. He is but twenty-two and takes the storms of love madly, and Florence is strongly on his side. She is his only champion.

Tarkington calls his new book "Gentle Julia" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.75), and supposedly makes this sweet girl, who, as her brother says of her, "has always been too kind hearted for other people's good," his heroine. She has all the points of a heroine, for that matter; nevertheless it is her small niece, Florence, who is the center of the book and the constant joy of the reader. Florence would rejoice with a mighty joy could she but know this, for Florence is not shrinking—she does not shun the center of the stage.

Julia is one of a large family, and she is the one marriageable maiden of the large circle of aunts, cousins, brothers, sisters, niece and nephew and father who surround her. They each and all have opinions about her and the various and sundry young men, and some not so young, who are suitors for her favor, and about Julia's behavior to these impassioned ones. But Florence is the most outspoken:

"If you don't want to be such a circus, I don't see what you always keep leadin' all of 'em on all the time just the same for." So Florence, on the occasion of a visit to her aunt, when the conversation, not by Julia's will, turned upon the lady's train of admirers.

"Who've you heard saying that, Florence?" her aunt demanded.

"Aunt Fanny Patterson," Florence replied absently. "F'r instance, Aunt Julia, I don't see what you want to go walking with Newland Sanders for, when you said yourself you wished he was dead, or somep'n, after there got to be so much talk in the family and everywhere about his sayin' all that about the Bible when you hurt your thumb. . . . Aunt Julia, what are you waitin' around here for?"

"I told you; I'm going walking."

"I mean: Who with?"

Miss Atwater permitted herself a light moan. "With Mr. Sanders and Mr. Ridgely, Florence."

"Why, Aunt Julia, I thought those two didn't speak to each other any more."

And so on, Florence pursuing her relentless way with ardor. She discovers that Noble Dill, too, each young man unconscious of the coming of the others, has asked Julia to walk—and all three come! Florence, who has just declared that Noble Dill is her "very ideal," and that she'd "marry him to-morrow," elects to go along on the walk. So will the reader, and he will be amply repaid.

But it is perhaps in the warfare which Florence carries on with "those two vile boys," as she terms them, it is then that she is at her best. It is a verbal affray, and it is practically endless. The boys are good at it, but it is only once that they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

really defeat her. And even then she conquers in the end.

On this shining occasion they had been given a printing-press and were in the business of journalism. They not only made up and printed the paper, but they wrote it, too. And they would not permit Florence to assist them. While they, seated high on a back fence from which they made their observations, were busy with note-book and pencil, she observed them balefully from a window. Her mother, noticing her irritated staring, broken by exclamations of wrath, begs her small daughter "do quit watching those foolish boys; you mustn't let them upset you so by their playing."

Florence moaned. "They don't 'upset' me, mamma! They have no effects on me by the slightest degree! *I* don't care what they do; it's far less than nothing to me! All *I* wish is they'd fall off the fence and break their vile ole necks! And I *told* you, mamma, they're not 'playing.'"

It was no play, this newspaper business, in the eyes of Florence, nor in those of Herbert and Henry. Florence goes on wrathfully to explain that they will not let her do anything about their paper, tho they did say that possibly some time when they happened to think of it they might ask whether she knew anything of interest. She adds "I just respectf'ly told 'em I'd decline to wipe my oldest shoes on 'em to save their lives."

It is later on that they get the best of her, when Florence is deep in passionate argument with the two "vile boys," ending a tirade with these remarks:

"Then, perhaps, you'll try to be gentlemen enough for one simple moment to allow me to tell you my last remarks on the subject. I've said enough——"

"Oh, *have* you?" Herbert interrupted with violent sarcasm. "Oh, no! Say not so! Florence, say not so!"

At this, Henry Rooter loudly shouted with applausive hilarity; whereupon Herbert, rather surprized at his own effectiveness, naturally repeated his waggery.

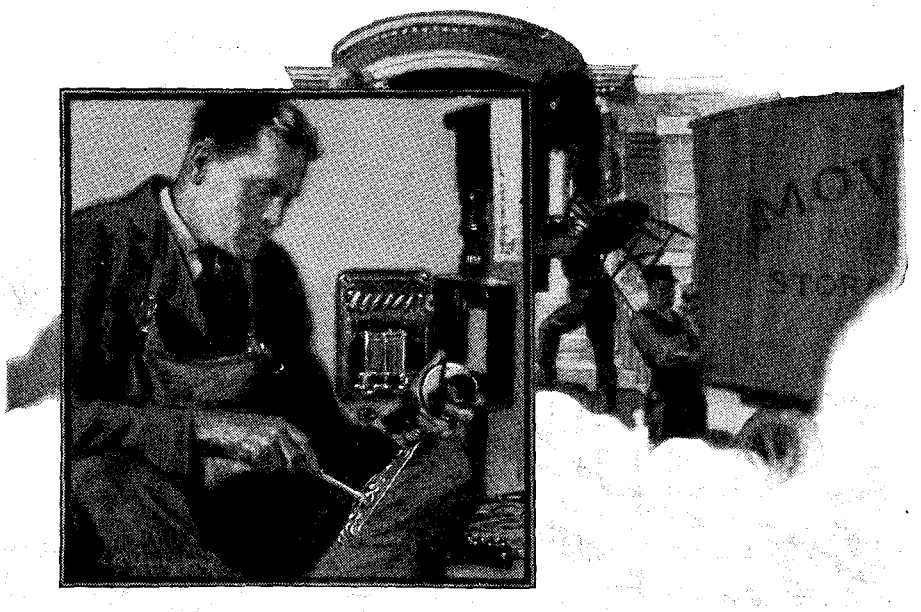
"Say not so, Florence! Say not so! Say not so!"

Furious, she essays to crush them with added, scornful sallies and insults. But they stick to their phrase, and she is routed, departing finally to a chorus of "Say not so, *Florence*, say not so, say not so!"

To be sure, Florence gets her revenge. It is complete, and she revels in it. But we must leave her now, leave without dilating upon the adventure of the Berjum cats, or of the preserve jars filled with many kinds of bugs, without even telling what appeared in the paper edited by Florence herself, once she was mistress of the situation.

As for Julia, too tender to hurt any one of all her followers, Julia, whose final promise to Noble Dill makes that poor youth divinely happy, difficult as it may be for any one else to understand his rapture, we must leave her, too. But we can not be kept from hoping that there is to be more of both her and Florence, not to speak of all the rest, including those two vile boys. They are too good to lose.

Tho this book is in a far lighter vein than the author's "Alice Adams," it is no whit less true to life, less delightfully, even brilliantly, written, and the dialog is inimitable. No one we know can write such dialog as this of Tarkington's. Be it the colored cook, be it boy or girl, be it Noble Dill soliloquizing as he clothes himself for Julia's party, be it one of the older persons who also express themselves in words, it is the most actual, the most



1,820,000 Telephones Moved

In the telephone business every day is "moving day." Telephone subscribers are probably the most stable and permanent portion of our population; yet during the past year one telephone out of every seven in the Bell System was moved from one place of residence or business to another at some time during the year.

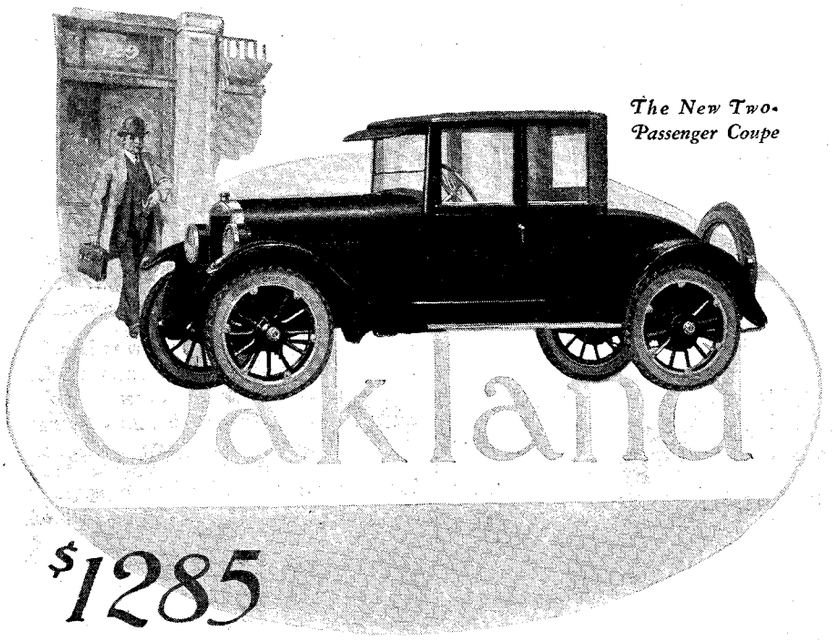
The amount of material and labor, and the extent of plant changes involved in "station movement" are indicated by the fact that this item of service cost the Bell System more than $15,000,000 in 1921.

To most people, the connecting or disconnecting of a telephone seems a simple operation of installing or removing the instrument. As a matter of fact, in every case it necessitates changes in the cables and wires overhead or underground. It also necessitates changes in central office wires and switchboard connections; in subscribers' accounts and directory listings; and frequently requires new "drop" lines from open wires or cables.

The problems of station movement are among the large problems of the telephone service. Because of the double operation of disconnecting and re-connecting, the work involved is often twice as great as in the case of new subscribers. With nearly 2,000,000 changes a year, it is only by the most expert management of plant facilities that Bell service is enabled to follow the subscriber wherever he goes.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The New Two-Passenger Coupe

$1285

The *Newest* of the *New* Oaklands

Oakland's newest achievement—a six-cylinder, two-passenger Coupe for $1285—offers an unequalled value, outstanding and impressive.

Its overhead-valve, six-cylinder, Oakland-built engine, backed by the 15,000 mile guarantee assures an abundance of quiet, enduring power.

Its body is rugged and substantial, conforming, in every detail, to the finest coachmaking practices. It is built exclusively for this coupe; it is neither a makeshift nor a compromise body.

Wide doors, lever-operated windows, rear-view mirror, visor, windshield cleaner, snubbers, secure door locks, non-skid cord tires and nickeled fittings—all standard equipment—add materially to the beauty and value of this remarkable car.

Nowhere can you match its rugged construction, its pleasing beauty, its wide utility, or its genuine economy at anywhere near its price. At $1285, this newest of the New Oaklands completes a line that satisfies every motoring taste and requirement.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

PRICES AT FACTORY

Chassis	$ 895	2-Pass. Coupe	$1285
Roadster	1120	4-Pass. Coupe	1685
Touring Car	1145	Sedan	1785
	Sport Car $1265		

The New Oakland Six

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

amusing and vivid talk conceivable. And most of it is shriekingly, deliciously funny. The little bits quoted here give no notion of its quality, for it builds up line for line, and it would be necessary to give pages to convey its true spirit.

A SERIES OF DISASTERS

JIM STONEHOUSE, only son of a prosperous shipowner, has had a liberal education, an opportunity to become a barrister, and the chance, finally accepted, to enter his father's business. A good deal of a dreamer and idealist, he suddenly finds himself in love with the wife of an acquaintance, a pretty and temperamental young woman. The feeling is mutual, but just as they decide to throw convention to the winds, Betty goes insane. Stonehouse blames himself for this mental tragedy, but after he begins to recover somewhat from this experience he is thrown into propinquity with a young woman of beauty, character and principles, to whom he is gradually drawn by the apparent sanity of her nature. Thus we see a justification of the title "Search," by Margaret Larminie (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.00). "Alice rested him where Betty had kept him always restless, and he did not appreciate the danger of a swinging pendulum . . . and aloofness and austerity and reserve have this added peril, that, suggesting always an unexplored space full of potential delight . . . there may yet be only emptiness behind those tantalizing and intriguing veils." Alice Channing is rather aptly described as "the Instinctive Spinster, inevitably seduced from vocation by the lure of her incongruous beauty." It is the case in a nutshell, and from such a marriage, based, as the author puts it, upon the acceptance of the second best or a sheer incapacity to dream, it results disastrously, as far as happiness is concerned. Life goes on, however, and Stonehouse finds some compensation in the warm-hearted affection of Sophy, his young sister-in-law, a child of ten at the time of his marriage, in whose education and development he takes an interest that is repaid by her confidence and admiration.

Time goes on. Jim and Alice have one child, a son, and as the boy grows older another source of discord arises. Alice, afraid of the evil influences of a public school, demands a private tutor for her son, but here Stonehouse is firm. He had entered John's name for Winchester when the boy was five years old and to Winchester he shall go. Alice is obliged to submit, but as her attitude of cold disapproval makes Jim unhappy, she is content.

But a man's heart can not remain starved indefinitely and it is with a shock of surprize that Stonehouse suddenly realizes what Sophy has become to him. Apart from his fondness for her there exists between them a mental and moral sympathy that can have but one outcome. Before long Sophy discovers her own state of mind and the struggle begins for both of them. This is no book with a happy ending wrenched illogically from its series of events to satisfy a novel-reading public. And yet as we leave Stonehouse facing his life without the gratification of his heart's desire we feel that he can not be altogether unhappy when he can say to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

himself: "Greatly to desire anything, and to find that it exists, is better than all the possessing."

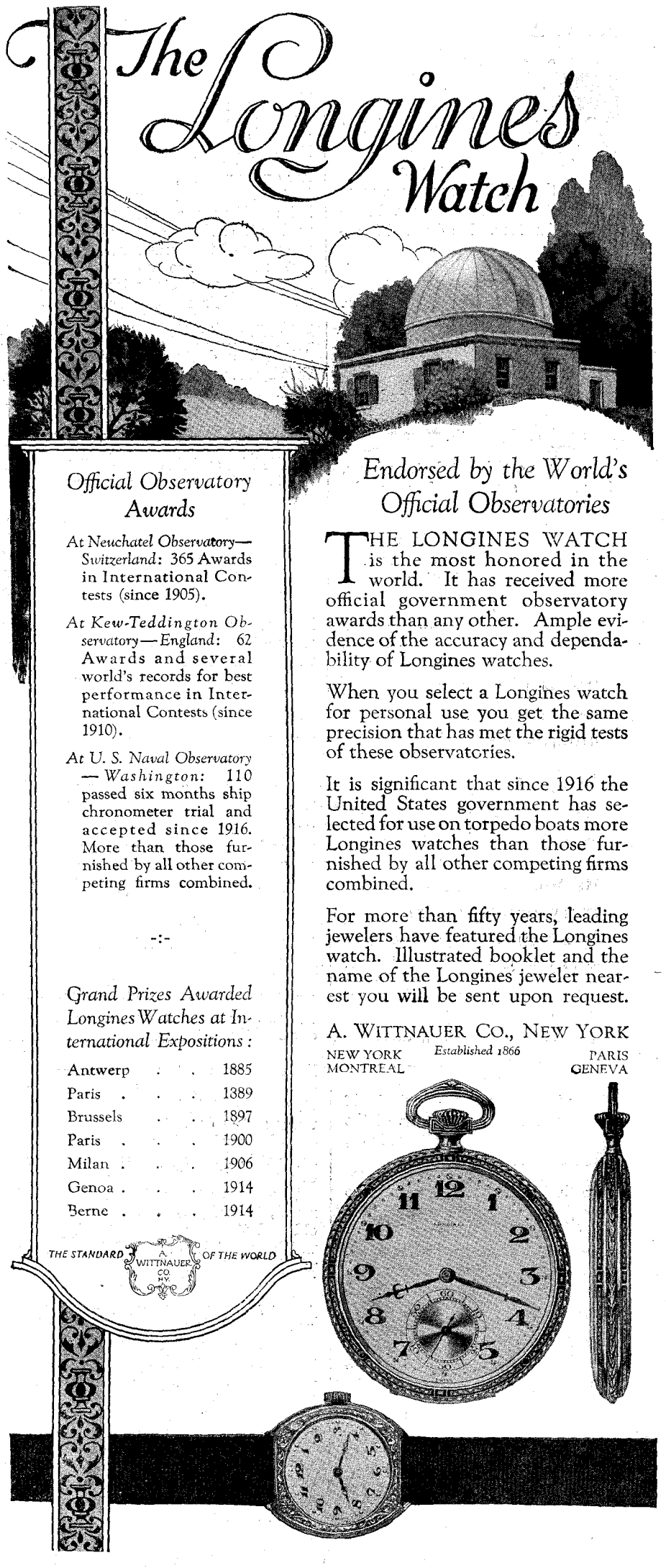
After the phenomenal and unexpected success of "If Winter Comes" there were bound to be imitations thereof and the wonder is that so few have as yet appeared. It is impossible to read "Search" without being reminded of Mr. Hutchinson's story, and yet it can not be called an imitation. Like the latter it is a story of an unsympathetic marriage; of a kindly, warm-hearted man who, having been through one emotional experience, seeks happiness in an alliance with a calm, well-balanced and very pretty woman whom he has clothed with certain attributes, only to find himself tied to an entirely unresponsive nature, with the resulting unhappiness that such a condition implies.

MURDERS AND JEWELS

MARSHALL ALLERDYKE, a successful manufacturer of Bradford, England, had hardly set foot in the station on his return one night from Manchester, when his chauffeur appeared at his elbow with a telegram. It was a wireless from his cousin James, on board a steamer about to land at Hull, and contained an urgent request for Marshall Allerdyke to meet him there at once on important business. This results in a cross-country motor ride to Hull which Allerdyke reaches at half-past two on the following morning, and on asking for his cousin at the Station Hotel and giving his name, is directed at once to Mr. James Allerdyke's room. He goes there and finds his cousin seated in a chair, fully drest, but dead. A foreign-looking physician who is staying in the hotel is called in, pronounces it a case of heart disease and says that he had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Allerdyke, having come over from Christiania on the same steamer with him, and that he had warned him against over-exertion, as he had observed obvious symptoms of heart strain about him. The fact that there is no sign of robbery bears out this view of the case, but Marshall Allerdyke is not satisfied and can not bring himself to believe that his cousin, whom he had always considered as unusually strong, had any such complaint.

An examination of the dead man's papers reveals the fact that there was a business deal between himself and a Mr. Franklin Fullaway of London, by which the latter was to dispose of some valuable goods which Mr. Allerdyke was to bring to England. A telegram to Mr. Fullaway, telling what has happened, results in his arrival, and he proves to be a bustling American who, as soon as he sees Mr. Allerdyke exclaims: "My dear sir! Are they safe?" Further inquiry elicits the fact that Mr. Allerdyke was bringing to England some magnificent jewels, the property of a Russian princess, for which Mr. Fullaway had found a purchaser. These jewels have disappeared, and it is clear to Allerdyke that his cousin has been murdered; but how and by whom? Such is the situation at the beginning of Mr. J. S. Fletcher's story, "The Rayner-Slade Amalgamation" (Knopf. $2.00), which is quite as interesting as his previous ones.

Fullaway and Allerdyke join forces to find out the whereabouts of the missing jewels, and a clue leads them in search of a young woman, a singer, who had also been a fellow-passenger of Allerdyke's, had spent a part of the night at the Station Hotel at Hull, going on to Edinburgh to fulfil a professional engagement. They find her in a frenzy of excitement, for her


The Longines Watch
Official Observatory Awards
At Neuchatel Observatory—Switzerland: 365 Awards in International Contests (since 1905).
At Kew-Teddington Observatory—England: 62 Awards and several world's records for best performance in International Contests (since 1910).
At U. S. Naval Observatory—Washington: 110 passed six months ship chronometer trial and accepted since 1916. More than those furnished by all other competing firms combined.
-:-
Grand Prizes Awarded Longines Watches at International Expositions:
Antwerp . . . 1885
Paris 1389
Brussels . . . 1897
Paris 1900
Milan 1906
Genoa 1914
Berne 1914
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
A. WITTNAUER CO.
Endorsed by the World's Official Observatories
THE LONGINES WATCH is the most honored in the world. It has received more official government observatory awards than any other. Ample evidence of the accuracy and dependability of Longines watches.
When you select a Longines watch for personal use you get the same precision that has met the rigid tests of these observatories.
It is significant that since 1916 the United States government has selected for use on torpedo boats more Longines watches than those furnished by all other competing firms combined.
For more than fifty years, leading jewelers have featured the Longines watch. Illustrated booklet and the name of the Longines jeweler nearest you will be sent upon request.
A. WITTNAUER CO., NEW YORK
NEW YORK MONTREAL
Established 1866
PARIS GENEVA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You can join the "Edgeworth Club"

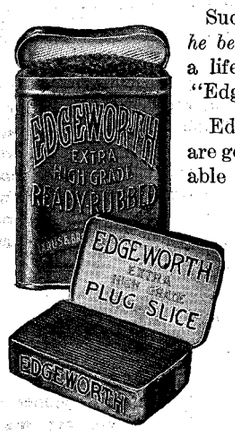
There are thousands of members, most of whom don't realize they belong. There are no initiation fees. No dues. No assessments.

Nearly every man who smokes a pipe is either a member or a prospective member. (We say "nearly" because there are some men who find Edgeworth not just right for them.)

Any pipe-smoker becomes a member of the "Edgeworth Club" as soon as he starts to smoke Edgeworth.

It won't dawn on him at first, perhaps, but after he has smoked a few cans he will notice other Edgeworth smokers.

He will find a comradeship that he shares with them—not easy to explain or understand, but real and lasting.



Suddenly he knows *he belongs*—that he is a life member of the "Edgeworth Club."

Edgeworth smokers are generally good, likable chaps. It isn't smoking Edgeworth, of course, that makes them so. They happen to be the kind of men who choose Edgeworth.

If you have never tried Edgeworth and think you might like to join the "Club," we'll be glad to introduce you as our guest.

Write to us.

A post-card will do. Just send us your name and address and say, "I'd like to try Edgeworth," and we'll send you free samples of Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. If you'll add the name and address of the dealer you usually buy your tobacco from, we'd appreciate the courtesy.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome tin humidors, and also in various handy in-between quantities.

For the free samples address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

jewels are missing: on opening the box in which they were supposed to be carefully locked, it was found empty. The singer's maid had disappeared, ostensibly to see her dying mother, and there is little doubt in the minds of Fullaway, Allerdyke and Miss de Longarde that both the thefts, as well as the murder of James Allerdyke, are the work of the same hands. Before long two murders are committed that are indubitably connected with the case. Miss de Longarde's maid is found dead in a small railway hotel in London, and the foreign physician who had testified as to Allerdyke's death from heart disease is shot by an unseen hand in a back street in Hull.

Now begins a search on the part of the various persons interested in the case. Fullaway tells all he knows; Scotland Yard is called in, and Allerdyke enlists the help of his business manager, a shrewd Yorkshireman. Sundry clues are found and followed, some useful, others leading nowhere, and finally a combination is unearthed that promises something. Fullaway has a very skilful and capable secretary, Mrs. Marlow by name. Quite by accident it is discovered that at the private hotel where she lives she is known by the name of Miss Slade and that she is very intimate with a man who also lives there by the name of Gerald Rayner. When it is discovered that he conducts his business in the City under another name, conjecture is rife, to say the least. Finally most of the detectives, professional and amateur, are requested to be at a certain tea-house in Hyde Park at a certain day and hour when they are assured the mystery will be cleared up and they will witness the arrest of the criminals, for there is more than one. The scene at the tea-house is very good and the dénouement will prove a surprize to most of the readers.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGES IN VIRGINIA

PICTURE to yourself one of the proudest, one of the oldest, one of the most conservative of the States confronted by the fact that, owing largely to the negligence of its better-born voters, it has elected to the important position of Governor of Virginia a man not only entirely self-made but, if rumor be correct, one who was born in a circus tent, and who represents in his politics that nightmare of conservatism, the Labor Party.

The scene of this story is laid in Richmond, the subject that strife between the old and the new, progress and prejudice, which has at last reached the South and which threatens to demolish in its advancing tide so much that is beautiful. Gideon Vetch is Governor of Virginia—a man without any pretense to the gentle breeding so highly prized by his fellow-townsmen, scornfully called a demagog by some, but possessing a certain personality whose charm is felt by the more fair-minded of his opponents. His daughter Patty is what might be expected. Pretty, vivacious and uncultivated, she too has charm, and no one perceives it more clearly than Stephen Culpeper, whose birth, breeding and education have all tended to make him regard such girls as Patty Vetch as quite outside the pale of consideration. Add to these three a fourth in the person of Corinna Page, a widow of forty-eight, whose beauty and charm have suffered nothing from advancing years and you have the chief characters in Miss Ellen Glasgow's new novel, "One Man in His Time" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.00).

Stephen Culpeper has returned from the war, a good deal shaken nervously by his experience, a condition which takes the form of a depression that sees little to hope for in the political condition of the country, a profound discontent with matters as they stand, a feeling of entire inability to better things, and no desire to try. The conservatism in which he has been reared oppresses him even to a sense of physical suffocation, and altho he does not know it his mental attitude is ready for readjustment.

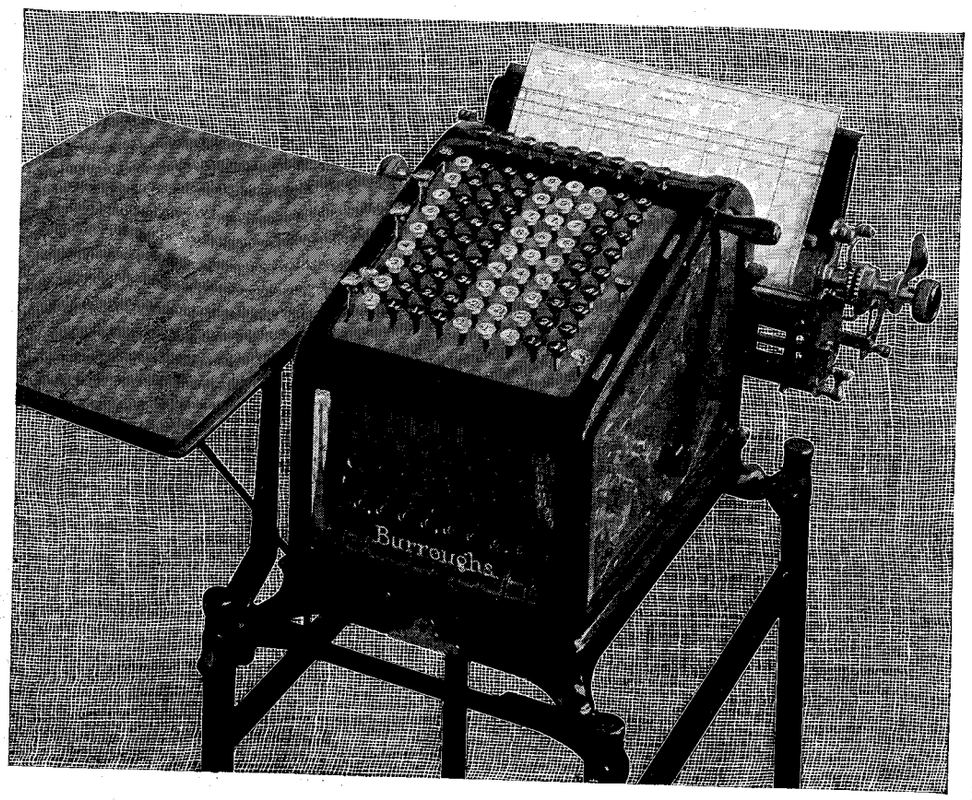
Just at this time he encounters Gideon Vetch and his daughter, and for the first time in his life finds himself in social contact with a man of undeniable ability who has risen to the highest position in the State, owing absolutely nothing to either birth or breeding. Like many another well-born man, Culpeper had not taken the trouble to vote, much less to inform himself concerning the man who was subsequently elected, and that such a man should have attained the governorship of his State is gall and bitterness to him. Patty Vetch he had seen at a charity ball where he and his set had, with refined cruelty, merely left her alone, but when he encounters her the next day, under circumstances which compel him to render her a service, he becomes aware of her intense vitality, her honesty and her charm. He sees her fairly often and always with increasing interest, and before long realizes that without her life will have no flavor. Then ensues a fierce struggle between his breeding and his affection, the past and the present, and it seems almost impossible for him to break with the traditions of his upbringing and obey the call of his heart. His father is a man whose final argument against any innovation is to ask what General Lee would have thought of it, and his mother is even more unyielding in her conservatism. The only help he gets is from Corinna Page, a woman who, unknown to her friends, has gone through something of the same experience and whose spirit has rebelled in secret against the hampering opinions and conventions of her class.

Well, the story ends satisfactorily, which is what most readers demand. The descriptions of Richmond, the fine old houses, the old furniture and silver, and the leisurely way of life there have great charm; it is the life to which the author was brought up and she knows whereof she writes. But she recognizes with a clearness not usual in her sex, that the old order changes and she is not sure that it is for the worse. Gideon Vetch is well drawn—the man whose ability triumphs over his lack of education and whose real love of his fellow-men, combined with a sense of justice, gives him a charm which is felt even by his opponents. Stephen Culpeper stands out clearly as the inheritor of old customs and traditions and his father is well done, as is the latter's crony, General Powhatan Plummer, "a tiresome, gregarious soul, habitually untidy, creased and rumpled, who was always thirsty."

Miss Glasgow's women are likewise convincing; Stephen's mother, blind to anything outside her own experience; his sisters, variations of the type of modern girl, and Margaret Blair, the woman Stephen's mother wants him to marry, the fine flower of Southern birth and breed-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Can Now Buy Two Adding Machines in One



$37.50 Down Balance on Easy Monthly Payments Price Complete $375.00

The Burroughs Duplex is literally a double adding machine.

It will add two sets of items at one time; it will print the individual totals and, if you wish, combine them for a grand total.

Or, it will give you the totals of many individual groups of items, then automatically produce a grand total. In that case, it saves the re-listing necessary on a straight adding machine to get a combined total. It saves time and many chances for error.

These short cuts to sales analysis and other figuring work are saving money for thousands of business men every day. Why not put a Burroughs Duplex to work for you today?

Read the column at the right to see a few of the many uses for the Burroughs Duplex. Then use the coupon—or call the nearest Burroughs office—for a demonstration.

Burroughs Duplex

—anything a straight adding machine will do —plus many other advantages that mean profit and saving in your business.

For instance: You can group the day's sales slips by clerks, list and add them quickly, get a total for each clerk, then a grand total for the day—without re-listing a single item! At the month-end you can get each clerk's total sales and a grand total for all—in one operation. You can classify sales by days, lines and departments just as easily—the machine adds the groups separately and then automatically accumulates and prints the grand total.

Distributes Sales and Cost Figures Rapidly

In any distribution work requiring group and grand totals the Duplex saves a great deal of time and money. When proving ledger postings, it totals debits and credits in one run. It's a great help in taking a trial balance, handling payroll work, and other double adding jobs.

The Duplex Fits Any Business

For the retailer, jobber or manufacturer there are many ways in which this remarkable machine can be adapted to a wide range of figure work. In your search for new ways to decrease expense, stop losses and increase profits, let us send you complete details.

Fill out the coupon or telephone the nearest Burroughs office—your banker or telephone book will give you the address.

A Burroughs for Every Figuring Need

—for Adding, Billing, Bookkeeping and Calculating. Terms on all machines.

Use this Coupon

Burroughs
Adding. Bookkeeping. Calculating. Billing Machines

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
6075 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

I would like to have your representative demonstrate the Duplex and show me some of the ways it will save money in my business. This does not obligate me in any way.

☐ Retailer ☐ Jobber ☐ Mfr.

Name.....

Address.....

Line of Business.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rice-Nuts

Just your morning Puffed Rice doused with melted butter

Children eat Puffed Rice like a confection if you crisp and lightly butter. For the grains are like nuts puffed to bubbles.

They are used in candy making—as garnish on ice cream. Millions mix them with their berries, to give a nutty blend.

Yet these enticing tidbits are just whole-grain foods, with every food cell blasted.

Steam-exploded grain foods

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are far more than dainties. They are Prof. Anderson's creations. They are steam-exploded—shot from guns. All to blast the millions of food cells, so digestion is made easy and complete.

Mere cooking never does that, so this process was invented to make ideal whole-grain foods. If you believe in whole-grain diet, serve Puffed Grains in abundance, morning, noon and night.

Puffed Rice

The morning dainty

Bubble grains, as flimsy as snowflakes, as flavory as nuts.

They crush at a touch and melt away into fascinating granules.

No other process ever created a grain food anywhere near so delightful. Mix them also with your berries.

Puffed Wheat

Ideal at night

Whole wheat puffed to 8 times normal size. Every granule is fitted to feed. All 16 elements in wheat yield their nutriment in full.

Puffed Wheat in milk forms the utmost in a food. Yet children count it a luxury dish. You cannot serve too often.

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

ing, who nevertheless oppresses Stephen mentally and physically—all these contribute to the interest of a book which, unlike the modern novel of "reactions," "complexes" and "psycho-analysis," has not a tiresome page in it.

HOW MERTON CONQUERED HOLLYWOOD

MEET Merton, if you please, at a moment when he is plunged into the thick of his dream—

"Out there in the great open spaces where men are men, a clash of primitive hearts and the coming of young love into its own! Well had it been for Estelle St. Clair if she had not wandered from the Fordyce ranch. A moment's delay in the arrival of Buck Benson, a second of fear in that brave heart, and hers would have been a fate worse than death."

But Benson is there, and no second of fear shakes his heart. Just as Snake le Vasquez has the beautiful girl in his power, and is telling her that here in this hovel she shall remain his prisoner until she promises to be his wife, Two Gun Benson appears in the doorway and quietly asks, "Am I too late, Miss St. Clair?"

Naturally Snake is not going to accept with equanimity any such interference with his aims, and a fearful struggle ensues, where, however brave, Benson soon proves himself the master of this viper in human form. Just as he swings the helpless half-breed over his head, preparatory to dashing his senseless form upon the ground, another voice breaks in on the scene:

"'Merton Gill, what in the sacred name of Time are you meanin' to do with that dummy? For the good land's sake! Have you gone plum crazy, or what? Put that thing down.'"

It is the voice of Merton's boss, and at the sound Snake, lovely Estelle, the shack, the desert where men are men, Benson himself, vanish like a mirage that is not. Merton alone is left, the wax dummy in his clutch, facing the irate owner of the emporium where Merton held the position of sales clerk and general assistant.

That is the kind of thing Merton is up against.

He lives in two worlds. In one he is merely Merton, clerk to Amos G. Gashweiler, owner of the Gashweiler Emporium, at Simsbury, a hamlet in Illinois. In the other he is Clifford Armytage, popular idol of the screen, now impersonating that hero of the western plains, Buck Benson, again that fascinating man of the world and society favorite, Harold Parmelee, known to millions of screen fans the world over, and between whom and Merton there is considerable physical likeness. In Merton Harold's points are a trifle overemphasized, possibly, but the likeness is undeniable.

It is the endeavor of Merton to make himself truly Clifford Armytage that makes the story of "Merton of the Movies" by Harry Leon Wilson (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.75).

For Merton is not the kind that merely dreams and desires. He is one of those that go forth, to conquer what they desire. Even at the time when we meet him he has already saved almost enough to make the trip to Los Angeles, and to maintain him there for a brief time while he chooses which of the various studios he shall make his own. In the meanwhile he loses no opportunity to act, to register varying

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expressions, he has himself photographed (merely stills, unfortunately) as a cowboy or a man of the *haut monde*, he practises riding (with unexpected incidents) and he spends every available hour in studying, at Simsbury's single motion picture theater, the work of his fellow artists, who have already reached that goal toward which he so gallantly strives.

And Merton goes to Hollywood.

The rest is not so easy. He finds that he can go no farther. He sits day after day before the gate through which the wondrous ones pass to the world within, and no one notices him. He waits, and waits, and with him wait many more. Occasionally some of these are called upon to fill in where scenes calling for crowds are being shot; and in the hope of being some day among these he waits on.

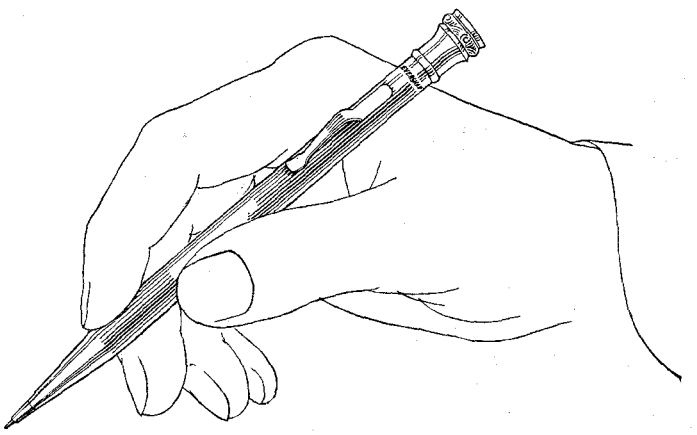
In time he grows friendly with the little woman who sits in the window at the gate and calls upon the chosen ones. And one day he is able to cure a headache for her. To reward him she gives him a pass into the sacred fields. Elysian indeed to him! It is the beginning.

No one has given the feeling of that world of the movies in the making better than Mr. Wilson in what follows. Through Merton's eyes we see it in rose-color, but there is the Montague girl to give us the counter view. She knows it inside and out, and she loves it, but she has no illusions. What a creation she is, what a joy to know, what a living, delightful, honest, wise little creature. A matter-of-fact daredevil, she doubles for the beautiful heroines in all the dangerous scenes, leaping from horses to flying railway cars, to automobiles from windows, to airplanes from racing boats. She is swung over chasms and plunges into whirling waters. She lives with her life at the tip of her fingers, and thinks nothing of it.

Merton is, after long and even harassing weeks, given his chance, and he takes it. Just what that chance is, and how Merton, aiming for the highest flights of the profession, is swung off into the one exposition of his art that his soul abhors, is not here to be told. He was deceived; but it is all for the best. And after all, he ought not to mind suffering if he is able to fill you with the sheer delight that his work in his first picture gives—who can ever forget the pages that describe it, that tell later of his watching while the picture is produced for the first time, or that show him in the struggle with his spurs. Wonderful stuff! And surely the very stuff of life.

There is a great deal more than fun in this story of a moving picture hero in the making, but there is such a lot of fun in it that you are apt to overlook the qualities of satire, pathos and the acute study of human nature that make the firm lines in the charming pattern. Merton is Youth—true, shining, foolish, heroic youth, not the rather stupid and shoddy imitation which is being so forcibly brought to our attention these days, sickly and aged before ever it is mature. Merton is also the artist, not the cocksure little beast intent on studying the unhealthy manifestations of his own ego, but the artist who will go to death to achieve his ideal, sacrificing all he has on the flaming altar of his devotion. Not that Merton is called upon to die—and yet he skirts starvation in the course of his adventures—but that his art is truly everything to him, and the mere fact of his own dissolution would not weigh against its demand. Absurd enough are many of his actions, he cuts a ridiculous figure in the eyes of men, but through it all he is lovable, touching, immensely worth while.

BUILT FOR HARD WORK



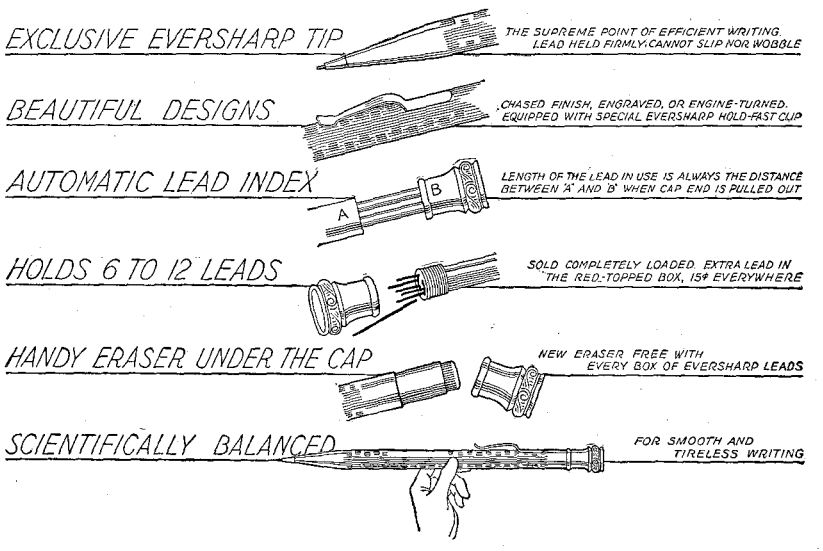
The Pace Maker must be made of sturdy stuff. By its ability for work, EVERSHARP sets the pace and holds its leadership. Hour after hour, day after day, its lead is driven to a constant sharpness, writing tens of thousands of words, smoothly and steadily. A minute for reloading and the work goes on.

Back of EVERSHARP working efficiency is EVERSHARP precision of making. The exclusive patented tip is gauged to the thousandth of an inch. It holds the lead firmly. Every part of EVERSHARP is made with like accuracy. No other pencil has ever been made like EVERSHARP; no other pencil can be like EVERSHARP.

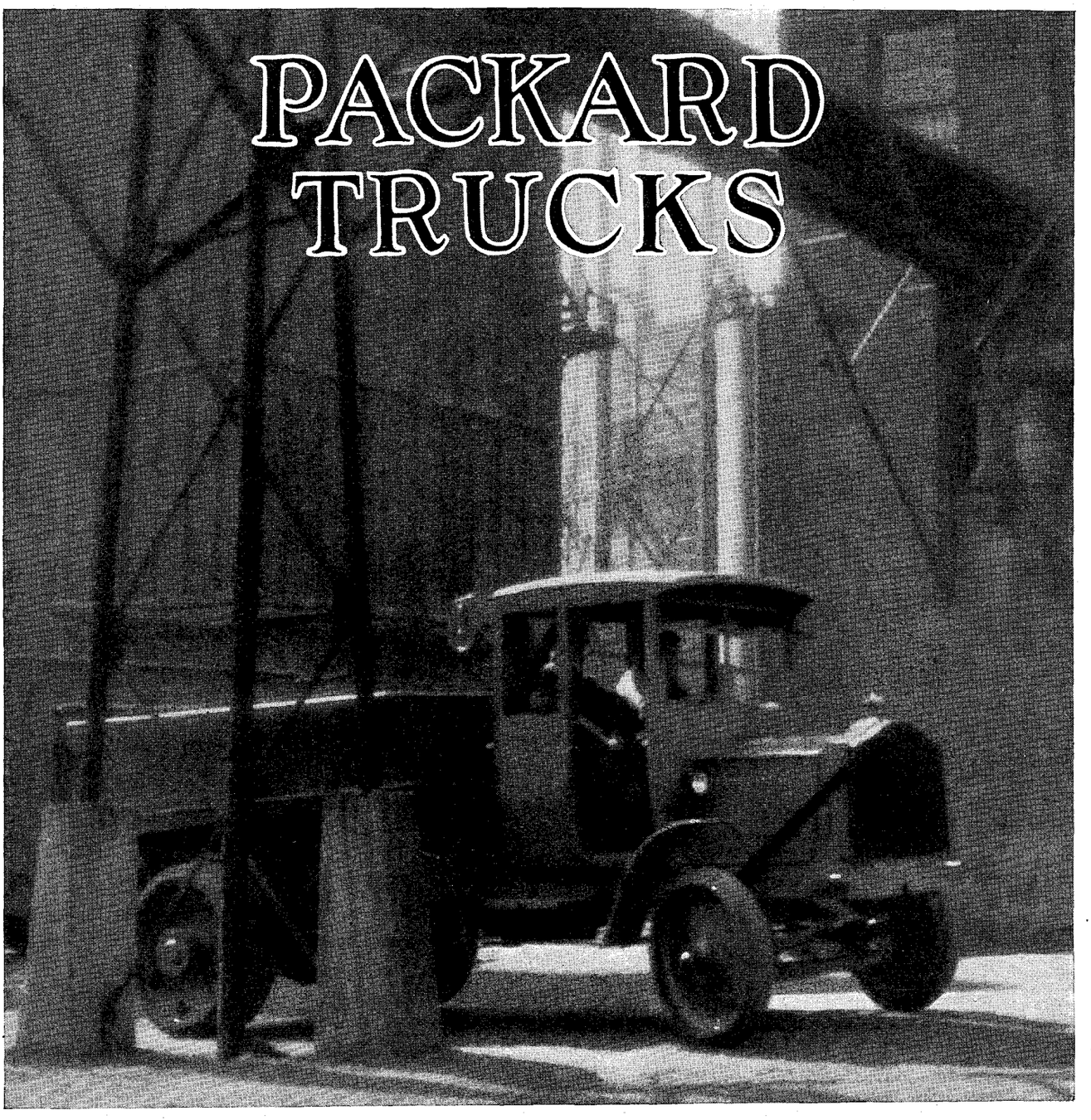
Put EVERSHARP on your working force. It sets the pace for quick thinking. With no wasteful whittling, no loss of time, it is a positive economy. Styles for pocket, chain or woman's purse, in gold, silver and enamel, 65c to $65. Sold everywhere.

Made in U. S. A. by THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago
Canadian Factory, THE WAHL COMPANY, LTD., Toronto

EVERSHARP
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.


EXCLUSIVE EVERSHARP TIP
THE SUPREME POINT OF EFFICIENT WRITING. LEAD HELD FIRMLY. CANNOT SLIP NOR WOBBLE
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
CHASED FINISH, ENGRAVED, OR ENGINE-TURNED. EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL EVERSHARP HOLD-FAST CLIP
AUTOMATIC LEAD INDEX
A
B
LENGTH OF THE LEAD IN USE IS ALWAYS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN 'A' AND 'B' WHEN CAP END IS PULLED OUT
HOLDS 6 TO 12 LEADS
SOLD COMPLETELY LOADED. EXTRA LEAD IN THE RED-TOPPED BOX, 15¢ EVERYWHERE
HANDY ERASER UNDER THE CAP
NEW ERASER FREE WITH EVERY BOX OF EVERSHARP LEADS
SCIENTIFICALLY BALANCED
FOR SMOOTH AND TIRELESS WRITING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Decision to buy a Packard Truck *must* be based—before all other considerations—on the Packard's established reputation for low costs over years of paying service.

The owners of thousands of Packard Trucks all over America, chose them for no other reason than their proven merit;—an intensely significant fact for all who are now, or will be, in the market for motor trucks.

This soundly founded preference for the Packard Truck is made even more pronounced by its price—recognized to be not only eminently fair, but also lower than that of other trucks of comparable quality.

Packard Trucks range in capacity from 2 tons to 7½ tons; and in price from $3,100 to $4,500

In 585 cities and towns throughout the United States, Packard Truck Service Stations give owners highly skilled service at a reasonable cost. Packard Truck costs, always low because the sound Packard construction minimizes the need of repair, are held still lower by this expert, broadcast service.

Ask the man who owns one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

SECOND SIGHT

IT has been said that not one murder in ten, committed in England by people of the educated class, is ever discovered. Whether or not pretty Mrs. Crofton was aware of this fact, we can not say, but she evidently took her chances when life with her elderly, cross-grained husband became too difficult, and a coroner's jury was called to decide whether Colonel Crofton's death from strychnine was suicide or an accident. The verdict was suicide, and soon after Mrs. Crofton took a house in Beechfield, a village of which she had heard from her friend Godfrey Radmore and, to be perfectly frank, prepared for a campaign. For Enid Crofton had had enough of poverty. To her money was the most desirable thing in life, and as she had discovered that Radmore was a rich man she had marked him for her own, trusting to her great beauty to bring about the desired result.

Old Place at Beechfield lay warm in Godfrey Radmore's heart. Here dwelt the Tosswills, a family with whom he had been intimate nine years before when he had been engaged to Betty, the oldest daughter. But he had neither money nor prospects at the time, and when he announced his intention of going to Australia, Betty's father would not permit her to go with him; the engagement was broken and Radmore left the house in a rage and England soon after. And then the unexpected happened. He had become a sort of secretary to an old fellow in Brisbane, who not only made a will in his favor, but died within a month, leaving Godfrey a rich man. He had done his part in the war, and having wound up his affairs in Australia had returned to make his home in England, and this is how matters stand at the opening of Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes' novel "What Timmy Did" (Doran. $1.75.)

The youngest member of the Tosswill family, half-brother to the young people who were Godfrey's contemporaries and his godson, is Timmy, a very intelligent, somewhat spoilt and slightly abnormal little boy of some eleven years of age. For Timmy is possest of a species of second sight which enables him to see things invisible to others, and while many of his family think he is only romancing when he describes his visions, his mother, his old nurse and Betty believe there is something in it.

Mrs. Tosswill (known as Janet to her stepchildren) is summoned to the telephone one day, and to her amazement is greeted by Godfrey, who says he is in England now for good and would like to come down to Old Place. Altho Godfrey had not seen them since the day when in a rage he had turned his back on Old Place, Janet remembers old times and welcomes him. But the Tosswills, like so many others, are feeling the effects of the war. The family income has diminished while wages and prices have risen tremendously. The domestic establishment has been reduced to the old nurse and a girl from the village. Betty does most of the cooking, the other girls render some help, and even Timmy takes a hand in the washing up, and it is much the same among their friends in the village, both gentle and simple. This is the community where Mrs. Crofton has established herself not long before Godfrey comes to stay at Old Place, the first visitor to be entertained there since the Armistice.

And then things begin to happen. Mrs. Crofton seems to inspire animals with both hatred and terror, and it is Timmy who discovers the reason, for he and he only sees the ghost man and ghost dog that so often accompany her. But this aversion is not shared by the men whom Enid Crofton meets. Godfrey, it is true, escapes from her snares, but only by chance, and the other men succumb at once. While matters are still undecided and Enid's hopes are riding high she meets with an unexpected shock in a call from the wife of an old servant of her husband's who says that Piper (the man's name) has been unfortunate in his situations since the Colonel's death and would like five hundred pounds with which to start in business, adding, apparently irrelevantly, that Piper feels he has made a mistake in not testifying differently at the inquest. A visit of this kind makes Mrs. Crofton feel that she has had enough of Beechfield and is considering the best way of leaving it when a visit from Timmy, whom she has always detested, decides her action. Strict moralists will disapprove of Master Timmy's methods, but if ever the end justifies the means it is in this case. Like all Mrs. Lowndes' books the interest is well kept up and, as a picture of post-war conditions in England, it is excellent, clear, but not hopelessly harrowing.

A DANCE OF THE MIDGES

MORAL degeneration in a dozen different aspects is depicted by one of our most popular young novelists, Scott Fitzgerald, in a much read book. It is a disintegration that has apparently begun before the individuals were so much as born into a world they never understand and never appreciate. Cheaply ribald is their attitude to all usually colored with reverence, and when they do not believe anything themselves they take the stand that any one who does believe must be several kinds of an idiot. This is of course what certain young creatures of undeveloped mentality do think, especially when the greenness is tainted with rottenness. Green-rot has attacked them all, in "The Beautiful and Damned" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00), and with unfaltering gusto Mr. Fitzgerald turns the light upon each spot in the fiber of his characters. As the story progresses the rottenness naturally spreads, digs in deeper, gradually conquers, and in the end we look upon a Gloria and an Anthony sufficiently low, sufficiently miserable to suffice as horrid examples for a legion of preachers to point to with fiercely appraising finger. Anthony has rolled in the gutter, not merely figuratively, but literally, having been kicked into it by a man who had once been his guest, and only too glad of so being. As he is kicked, he is called, and justly enough, a drunken bum. This should have been the ending of the book, it is the artistic and natural ending both, but Mr. Fitzgerald prefers to have fortune turn, and to leave the pair millionaires as to material existence, beggared as they are in every other aspect. Anthony has already shown signs of softening of the brain, and Gloria, wrapt again in furs and frivolities, carries about with her a battered, soiled look—there is no notion of a happy ending in Mr. Fitzgerald's conclusion. But it looks rather like a trick and irritates by that much.

No one in the story gets anywhere or does anything. They spin around in a

2100 degrees outside; only 300 degrees inside!

A NEW standard of protection in safes! It required five and one-quarter hours of heat, ranging up to 2100 degrees Fahrenheit, to cause a temperature of 300 degrees inside the New Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe!

This is 30% greater resistance than is required for the "A" Label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. One and one-quarter hours of extra protection when the fire is hottest! And, furthermore,

THE NEW
Herring-Hall-Marvin
SAFE

is especially designed to stand shocks of falls, explosions, crashing debris, and sudden cooling when at white heat. As in its capacity to resist heat, there is also a margin of safety in structural strength. A new measure of protection; a safe that is built to go *clear through the fire!*

Interchangeable filing equipment for the interior to suit your needs. Burglar-proof chest added, if needed.

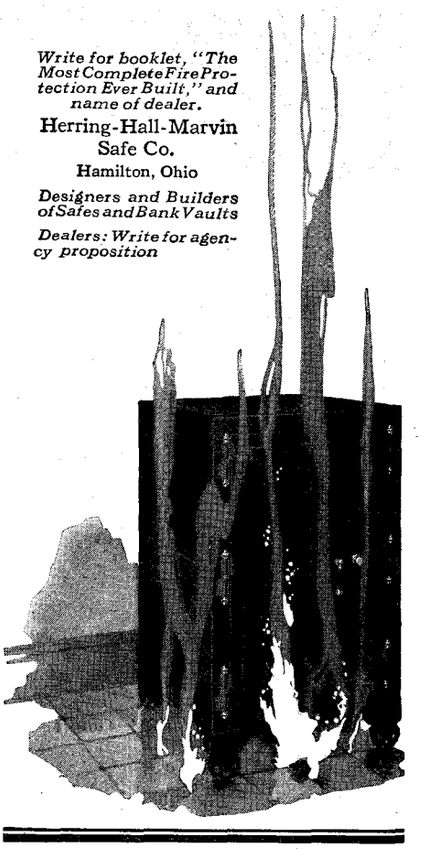
The sixteen larger sizes bear the "A" Label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.; the six smaller sizes, the "B" Label. Sold by representative dealers.

Write for booklet, "The Most Complete Fire Protection Ever Built," and name of dealer.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
Hamilton, Ohio

Designers and Builders of Safes and Bank Vaults

Dealers: Write for agency proposition



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They're hiding now~BUT think of next winter!

THESE warm days it's easy to forget the Bad-Heating Imps. The Imps who ruined your comfort, your disposition, and your pocket book, last winter. The Imp of the banging pipes, the Imp of the ice-cold, air-bound radiator; the Imp of the leaky valve, dripping water and hissing steam.

But don't think for one minute that the crafty Imps have disappeared. They're just lying in wait to ruin your comfort and boost your coal bills next winter.

There's just one way to get rid of 'em. Just one way to have steam heat that's silent, efficient and coal-saving.

And that one way is to *call the Watchman,* the No. 1 Hoffman Valve! Have your Heating Contractor put No. 1 Valves on all your radiators *now!* Later, in the Fall, he'll be rushed to death trying to satisfy all the people who will need Hoffman Valves in a hurry. Do it *now* and laugh at the Bad Heating Imps next winter!

Five full years of satisfactory service from Hoffman Valves is guaranteed you in writing.

"MORE HEAT FROM LESS COAL" *is a booklet that tells all about Hoffman Valves and how they increase your comfort and lower your coal bills. Write for it today.*

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., *Inc.*
Main Office and Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

No. 1 Hoffman Valves, Watchmen of the Coal Pile, make steam radiators silent, efficient and coal-saving. They greatly increase your comfort and pay for themselves in coal saved. See your Heating Contractor or send $2.15 to our Waterbury Office for one sample valve.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

dreary and meaningless whirl, growing more and more weary, older, faded, hardened to the little there ever was in them of the generous or the fine. Perhaps there never was a hint of such possessions, however, even in their childhood. One, a writer, who began by doing a book that was at least ambitious and sincere, gradually falls to the level of writing for nothing but the money in it; and cozens himself with flattering notions that the critics are down on him because he is established—he remarks to Anthony that his publishers have been advertising him as "the Thackeray of America." He is the only one who even attempts to do anything, and is the biggest failure of all because he might have been something. The rest never could.

A book like this book is worth writing and worth reading for its vivid picture of a phase of life that always exists, that is no more modern than the pyramids and a great deal less important, but that goes into the huge cosmos to add its modicum of color and motion to the sum of life. It is not important as a picture of to-day for that very reason, tho it takes on the hue of the moment and speaks in the slang of the hour. Our young people are not like Anthony and Gloria, tho there are a great many Anthonys and Glorias in our cities. As a strain in the national make-up nothing could be more negligible; they perpetuate themselves rarely, for they have not even force for that. They exist in each generation as the dregs and mistakes, the cripples and the morons, exist. They are worth noting, but a little of them goes a long way. If Mr. Fitzgerald has no other material to draw upon, his skill as a writer will hardly prove enough. He will drop off, unripe, from the bough, lie in the grass and be forgotten.

But it is likely that he will turn to a wider field and dig up matter of more moment in some book to come. So much talent is surely not to be wasted in mere repetition. There is so much life in him, such felicity in reporting dialog, so keen a sense of drama, that one can not believe that "This Side of Paradise" and "The Beautiful and Damned," with a handful of stories of the same caste, is the measure of his reaction to life. This latest book is better done than was his first, but it marks no other advance. With his third, probably already on the way, it will be possible to judge more surely whether or not Fitzgerald is capable of anything more important than these clever studies of a shallow group.

No one can read very far into "The Beautiful and Damned," without realizing that here is a born writer. His style is natural, easy and free, and he has the creative power; that is, his characters are living people, he gets inside them and gives you all there is of them. He knows where to begin and where to stop and when he does a bit of description he does it well, with sufficient vividness and without making it obtrusive. He has humor, too, and a gift of wit. If one quarrels with him it must be on his choice of subjects. So far he has written only of the worthless and the immaterial. A man is, in the end, no bigger than his point of view, and if Mr. Fitzgerald sees no more in life than the spinning dance of midges he portrays with so much skill and intelligence, then he is but a midge himself, with the single added quality of being aware of his midgeness and able to describe it. There is no reason at all wh

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an author should not be interested in studying the ineffectual type to which the characters in this novel belong; but there is no particular reason why there should not be included some perception that there is a good deal beyond this phase, and that the world is full of persons of infinitely greater force, feeling and imagination. No hint of such a thing exists in "The Beautiful and Damned." When the author does indulge in any philosophizing, he is furthest from his best, he is often indeed rather absurd. Maury, one of the characters, who occasionally gives forth oratorical pronouncements on the general futility of life, is merely a bore, and a stupid bore.

However, there isn't very much of Maury, nor very much philosophizing. And there is beyond doubt a story. A story that inspires distaste, possibly, but that is interesting because it is human and because it has the quality of inevitability. It is a tragedy, the tragedy of a poor-spirited, worthless, badly educated and oversophisticated man, and of his wife, a selfish, spoiled and irresolute girl of great beauty of face and none of soul.

BEATS THE MOVIES

SAMUEL MARLOWE, our hero, has emerged on deck just as the liner gets away from the dock. He has failed to see the arrival of a fat man, a few moments too late to board the steamer, with a handful of bills of large denomination which was to be delivered to the heroine, already aboard. Nothing daunted, the fat man has hurled the money in the direction of the moving ship. It falls short, and into the water. Just then Sam reaches the deck.

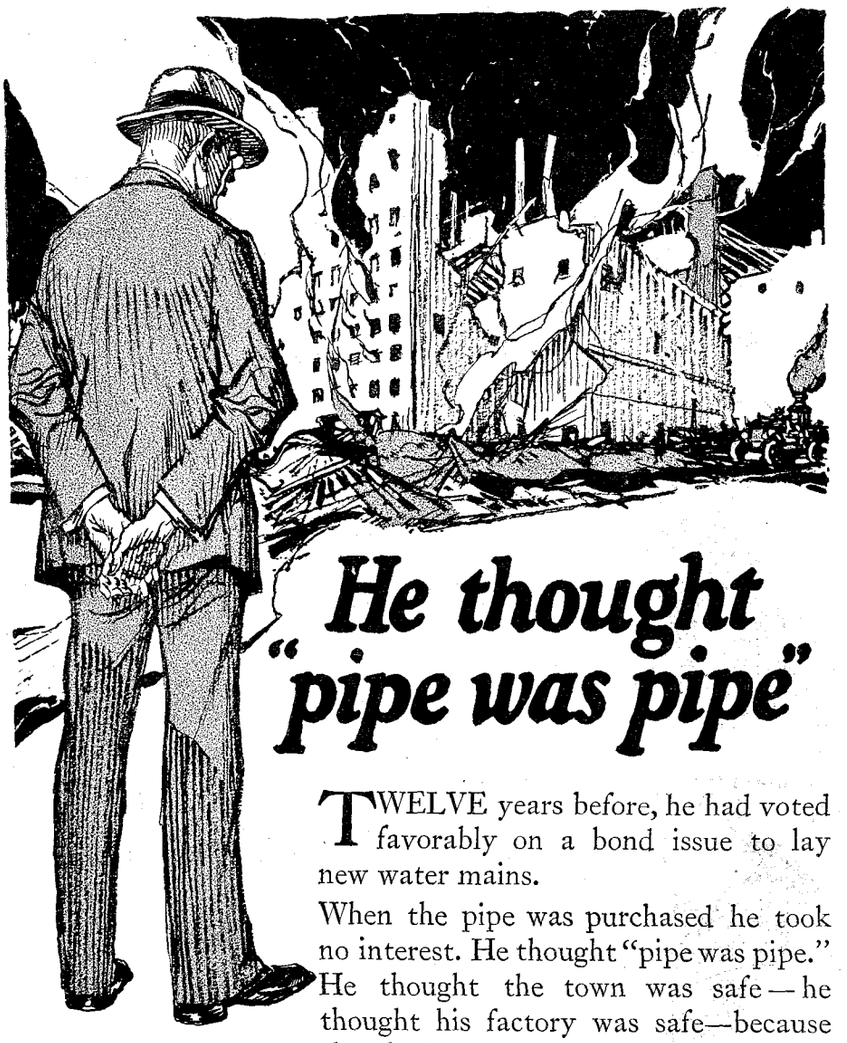
As he did so, a scream, followed by confused shouting, came from the rail nearest the shore. He perceived that the rail was black with people hanging over it. They were all looking at the water . . . to dash to the rail and shove a fat man in a tweed cap out of the way was with him the work of a moment. He had thus an excellent view . . . a view which he improved by climbing up and kneeling on the rail.

There was a man in the water, a man whose upper section, the only one visible, was clad in a blue jersey. He wore a derby hat, and from time to time, as he battled with the waves, he would put up a hand and adjust this more firmly on his head. A dressy swimmer.

Sam at this moment, looking about him, perceived the heroine, with whom he was already in love, altho he had only met her a few moments ago, when coming aboard. Not formally met her, but through an incident had a chance to speak to her and do her a moment's service. He realized that this was a wonderful opportunity to become a hero in her eyes. "What would she not think of a man who, reckless of his own safety, dived in and went boldly to the rescue?" And there were men, no doubt, who would be chumps enough to do it, he thought, as he prepared to shift back to a position of greater safety.

At this moment the fat man, incensed at having been jostled out of the front row, made his charge. He had been crouching, the better to spring. Now he sprang.

Sam is hurled into the water, and immediately goes to the work of saving the man in the derby. But this man, a Swede, who is practically amphibious, has been in the water before, and does not need saving. He is busy gathering up the floating twenty-dollar bills that beautify the salt sea, and when Sam advanced upon him



He thought "pipe was pipe"

TWELVE years before, he had voted favorably on a bond issue to lay new water mains.

When the pipe was purchased he took no interest. He thought "pipe was pipe." He thought the town was safe—he thought his factory was safe—because they had new water mains.

He failed to realize that there are different kinds of pipe. He didn't know his town had taken a chance on one of the several substitutes for Cast Iron Pipe.

When the fire broke out—when it began to spread—the fire department didn't dare turn on the full water pressure. They knew it would shatter the weakened mains. The result was a costly conflagration.

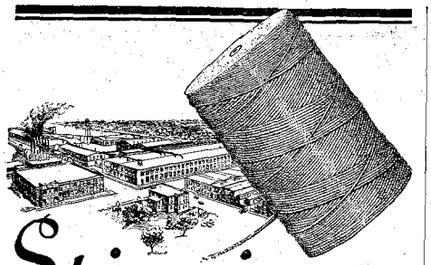
There is only one kind of pipe that meets all requirements of a modern water system. It is Cast Iron Pipe. Unlike other kinds of metal pipe, Cast Iron Pipe does not wear out nor rust out. It lasts for centuries, protected by its self-forming film of oxide. It is standard for water and gas mains in every large city in the United States—and is a superior pipe for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE STREET, CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

"Pipe and the Public Welfare" —an illustrated book, bound in cloth, sent postpaid for 25c.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Spinning a yarn about

GARCO
ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

From the time the crude asbestos leaves the mines until it is made into automobile brake lining, packings or electric heater cord, every process is under our supervision. Specialization gives to all GARCO Asbestos Products that inherent quality which has created a great National demand.

General Asbestos & Rubber Company

Branches:
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

Main Offices and Factories:
Charleston, S. C.

Delivered to you Free for 30 days trial on approval. Your choice of **44 Styles**, colors and sizes of the famous **Ranger** Bicycles. Express prepaid. Low Factory-to-Rider Prices.

12 Months to Pay if desired. Many boys and girls easily save the small monthly payments.

Tires wheels, lamps, and equipment at half usual prices. Write for remarkable factory prices and marvelous offers.

Mead Cycle Company Dept. C-172 **Chicago** Write us today for free catalog

PATENTS

Protect your rights. Before disclosing invention write for booklet and blank form EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION to be signed, witnessed and returned with rough sketch or model of your idea, upon receipt of which I will promptly give opinion of patentable nature and instructions. NO CHARGE for preliminary advice. Highest references. Prompt, personal attention.

CLARENCE O'BRIEN
Registered Patent Lawyer, 747
SOUTHERN BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

YOU CAN have a business-profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A New system of foot correction: readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.

Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

FRENCH GLUTEN BREAD BRUSSON JEUNE

Imported from France

Foremost physicians will prescribe Brusson Jeune Gluten Bread if you have diabetes or obesity. Brusson Bread is scientifically prepared by dieticians of highest standing. Palatable and nutritious. Small in bulk; never becomes stale. 20 million loaves eaten each year. Ask your grocer for Brusson Gluten Bread. Or send $2.00 for box of 15 loaves. Sent postpaid in United States. Diabetes booklet on request.

GUSTAV MULLER, Importer
18 South William St. NEW YORK

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

from behind and proceeded in the approved manner to grab him and drag him toward the rowboat, which Mr. Swenson had voluntarily left, the Swede began to act.

It is a wonderful, breathless time, full of motion and commotion. Swenson gets away, his derby still secure, and indignantly swims off after a five he sees floating by him, and Sam is hauled aboard a skiff, tho the owner hates to stop spearing for money merely to save the life of an exhausted young man.

The incident throws light on the character of the hero, in "Three Men and A Maid," by P. G. Wodehouse (George H. Doran Co., $1.75). For once again aboard the liner, after chasing it down to Quarantine in a tug, he proves but too willing to take all the credit of the attempted rescue to himself. He is frankly glad of the effect he has been able to produce on the lady of his adoration, and he takes care not to mitigate this favorable impression by letting out the truth.

Altho Sam proposes to the girl and is accepted before the steamer docks at Liverpool, he does not win her that easily. Sam is full of imagination and projects, but withal cautious and prudent. Loving Billie, the heroine, and finding her to be a romantic girl who must have a hero or no one at all to worship, he spends much time and effort in letting her see him in situations that have all the apparent guise of heroism. But he miscalculates once or twice, and terrible are the results for poor Sam.

But Sam is altogether too likeable not to get everything he wants in the end, as any reader knows from the beginning. He will win his Billie. It is the methods he employs, his adventures on the way, his mischances and triumphs, that bewitch you as you read. And Sam and Billie are not the only persons in the book who provide amusement. Sam's father is worth a far journey to meet, and so is Jane Hubbard, a hunter of tigers and elephants, who travels about with her elephant gun, and even used it on one occasion, a night scene that lingers delightfully in the memory, beginning with the moment of Sam's escape from the closet where he has been penned the better part of the evening, passing on to the more thrilling escape made by Bream Mortimore, and continuing until the dramatic entrance of the suit of armor into the plot.

You've got to like nonsense to like this book, because it is largely nonsense, but delectable nonsense. We've read it, and we've sat by while others have read it, and each time irrepressible giggles and chuckles and snorts of amusement have come from the reader. Of course it is foolish, but . . . well, take that scene in the waters of New York Bay, just as the liner starts on her journey to England. There are several characters in the book aboard that liner, and the plot is fairly started; which does not prevent the author from throwing on a comic. Somehow you think of the story in the guise of a movie, tho there is no movie we ever saw that was half as funny.

Meteorologically Speaking.—THE COURT—"Hail! Hail! The king approaches his throne."

THE KING—"Stop hailing while I reign."—*Flamingo.*

NEW-SKIN

Don't Take Chances

Just a scratch? Don't neglect it! It may become infected.

Use New-Skin at once. It is antiseptic and forms a waterproof coating that protects the newly-forming tissues.

Keep New-Skin always on hand.

15c. and 30c. *At all Druggists*

NEWSKIN COMPANY
NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

The Power to Succeed Lies Within You!

Within yourself at this very moment is the intellectual magic wand with which those humble persevering toilers we know as "great men" and "great women" were able to conjure up the marvels of achievement that assured them a full and rounded life and the fame that marks them for our respect and emulation. Develop this power. *Link it with your work. Attain greater success.* You can do it by following the clear-cut, scientific, and easily-understood rules as given in

WILL POWER and WORK

By Jules Payot, Litt.D., Ph.D.

Authorized Translation from the French by Richard Duffy

(FIRST AMERICAN EDITION)

More than thirty editions of this author's previous work, "Education of the Will," have passed into the hands of forward-looking Americans, to their everlasting benefit. In this NEW volume, "Will Power and Work," M. Payot shows you how to increase your mental efficiency, how to intensify your power of accomplishment, how to link your will to your work. In a manner irresistibly helpful, you are given the theory and practise of self-culture.

You are shown how to read systematically and intelligently, how to build up a dependable memory, how to obtain control of that strangely uncertain instrument, the will, and how to supplement the lack or rightly assimilate the surplus of education that fate has decreed for you.

As a clear, sympathetic, and authoritative guide to true wisdom, strength of character, and the development of that practical energy which makes for real success in life, this new book will be a boon to you.

"It is a real, practical, inspirational treatise that, in the opinion of the reviewer, will benefit anyone who reads it."—*Baltimore Sun.*

"A book that contains so much of benefit to the thoughtful man that no thinker's library can be considered complete without it."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Cloth, 12mo. 462 pages. Price, $1.87, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHY FRENCH ROADS ARE GOOD

UNTIRING patience on the part of maintenance men is the secret of the excellence of French roads, according to an article by Captain Perry K. Miller, United States Engineer Reserve Corps in *The Military Engineer*. The following is quoted from extracts in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). To compare American roads to French is unfair to our engineers, Captain Miller thinks, unless differences in circumstances are taken into consideration. One must make allowances especially for our severer climate, the enormous truck-loads, and the high speed of most of our traffic. We read:

Many engineers say that road drainage is over 50 per cent. of road repair or construction. The French drainage systems are marvelous in their design, construction, and upkeep. However, were we as skilled in this part of the road repair we would still have far poorer roads because the reckless haste of our impatient natures would prevent us from giving to the road surface the care which French roads receive.

The Frenchman's thrift presents itself in the design of the roadway proper. His repair practise is the last word in road maintenance. The typical French road section is shown in the illustration. The typical Belgian road section has a continuous road-wearing surface drainage plan and it is also shown in the figure.

The Belgian road section makes it possible to totally eliminate the standing water troubles often experienced in the use of the other type, particularly on flat grades. The French type, with well attended lateral drains, drains the roads properly and accomplishes the important work of holding at "A" most of the worn particles of the road surface, which play so important a part in the continuous French road repair.

The caretaker starts out for his work with a two-wheel cart in which he has a stone fork, a shovel, a pick, a rake, and above all his improvised brush road broom. The road metal is always seen very neatly piled at frequent intervals along the roadside. The binder he brushes from "A." Very rarely does he require new material for binding the road metal.

It is the every-day attention that keeps the French road in the state of perfection that we always find it. After rains or showers the *cantonniers* are particularly active. Every meter of road is worked at intervals of from one to five days. Every piece of road metal finally is brushed into its proper place and there becomes fixt. It is not unusual to see French road-workers make several steps to brush single pieces of stone into some particular spot.

Reciprocity.—The headlines in a newspaper scream:

"TWO POLES SUCCUMB TO BOOTLEG LIQUOR"

while in a telephone magazine we read:

"LIFE OF POLES LENGTHENED BY PRESERVATIVES"

—*Telephone Review* (*New York*).

A Business Coupe Of Steel

Dodge Brothers offer to the business public of America an entirely new principle in Coupe body construction.

From framework to window mouldings the body is built of steel. It is the first all-steel closed car ever marketed. This design anticipates every possible requirement of commercial travel. It insures unusual quietness—unusual grace—unusual stamina. It has made it possible to give the Coupe that same lustrous baked-on enamel finish for which Dodge Brothers open cars have long been famous.

The upholstery is of genuine leather—leather that will wash and wear. Carrying compartments are accessible and spacious. The car is equipped with a heater, window levers, windshield cleaner, cord tires, Yale door locks, and every other appointment necessary to the owner's comfort and protection.

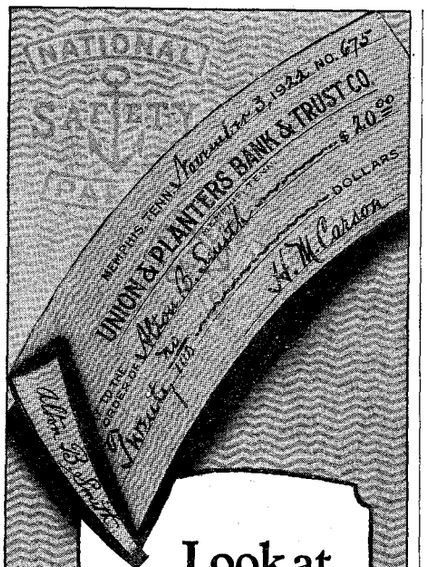
Built inside and out to withstand the wear and tear of everyday use, it retains the same lightness and beauty of line which you are accustomed to look for in Dodge Brothers cars.

It is the Business Coupe which business people the world over have been expecting—from Dodge Brothers.

The price is $980 f. o. b. Detroit

Dodge Brothers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Look at your checks!

Are your checks on plain paper? Such checks can be altered almost as easily as written.

Guard against the danger of check-fraud by asking your bank for checks on National Safety Paper.

National Safety Paper

protects *every part* of a check—amount, payee's name, date, signature, number, and endorsements. When an attempt is made to alter the writing with chemicals, eraser, or knife, a glaring white spot or stain instantly exposes the change.

The dependability of this protection is established by over 50 years of use. 70% of the banks in our largest cities furnish their depositors with checks on National Safety Paper.

If you buy your own checks, specify National Safety Paper to your stationer.

Write for our book
"The Protection of Checks"

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway, New York

National Safety Paper is also made in Canada by George La Monte & Son, Ltd., Toronto

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW THE STOCK EXCHANGES CAN AVOID THE LIGHTNING

IF the various stock exchanges in our chief financial centers wish to avoid being hauled over the coals by investigating committees and being made the victims of new and severe regulative legislation, there is just one thing they can do, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*. They can go ahead and do their own housecleaning, before the public indignation over bucket-shopping, more or less fraudulent bankruptcies, and strange tales of "corners" and speculative booms, boils quite over. It is true, as *The Journal of Commerce* notes in its editorial columns, that during recent months there has been much "cleaning up" in Wall Street speculative circles:

> Not a few firms that were weak or rotten have been closed, others that had been guilty of doubtful practises, or worse, have been forced out of business. A few have been expelled from the Stock Exchange; and in some few instances indictments have been found against those who had committed distinctly illegal or felonious acts. The record does not make very agreeable reading for those who have entertained the opinion that financial conditions were, on the whole, about as good here as they were anywhere and who have constantly asserted that the financial district of New York, whatever its faults, had a code of business ethics that was incontestable.
>
> Nevertheless, the fact that the cleaning-up process has been undertaken and has been carried as far as it has and in as energetic a manner, is a ground for satisfaction. The local authorities have had the assistance of the various exchanges so far apparently as was necessary, and the latter have of themselves manifested a moderate degree of interest in the proceedings. No doubt by the close of the season there will be a good deal better tone in the current situation, and some who might have been disposed to stretch the standard of financial conduct to its limits will think again. For the time being, reform will beyond question have been accomplished. That it will be all-embracing or that there will be no shady or doubtful establishments of the "bucket shop" variety is not to be hoped and only a financial purist would look for it.

But this improvement, we are told, does not offer sufficient guaranties for the future. According to *The Journal of Commerce*, "there is apparently nothing to prevent the recurrence of what has been a rather scandalous state of things, save the possible fears that may have been inspired in irregular speculative minds by the work thus far done." And "just here is one of the chief dangers of the case":

> A political campaign is approaching and there is always a disposition to use, as a make-weight in such contests, any financial evils that may have appeared. Familiar symptoms have been noted. There is promise of various "bills" to be offered for the control of obnoxious speculative practises. Among others are the familiar "Untermyer" schemes of incorporating stock exchanges, licensing brokers here, and inspecting them there, with "publicity" everywhere and politics constantly to the front. These suggestions, for some occult reason, always make their appearance at a certain time in advance of the elections, and there is the situation to-day.

Now *The Journal of Commerce* sees "little good to be gained" from injecting this issue into politics," nor does it think that most of the reforms which have been put forward will really be of very great service. But this does not mean that nothing should be done in the way of reform. As it concludes:

> The Stock Exchange situation was carefully studied some years ago by a special committee named by the Governor, and later another special committee consisting of citizens of high reputation made recommendations for legislation which in their opinion would correct some of the long standing evils in this market. No progress was made, for the reason that some powerful interests, whose names are well known, opposed the changes that had been suggested. The opposition did not come from "bucket-shops" or from concerns that were ever suspected of what is ordinarily known as "bucket-shopping." Nor were the changes recommended anything like those now put forward as a cheap political remedy.
>
> Such deep-seated evils as exist in our present financial methods in this market ought at once to be remedied. Indeed, it would be good business to remedy them. Public confidence in the machinery of speculation and investment would be enormously stimulated and the prestige of this city as a financial center would be immensely enhanced. But such changes are not likely to be accomplished unless by the cooperation and aid of the factors whose opposition has thus far had to be met. Nor, once accomplished, are they likely to be very effective unless the general standard or code of business ethics, common in the community, is altered to correspond with them. The situation is essentially one that calls for a voluntary housecleaning, and only that is apt to be effective.
>
> Those who wish to perform it have before them the recommendations that have been made in past years by committees of unquestionable standing. The whole topic has been threshed out, over and over again. It would be worth while for the speculative interests of this city to take counsel with themselves whether in the long run it will not pay them much better to meet any reasonable public demand there may be on this subject rather than to have it recur from time to time as a political proposition, never settled and always threatening some unwise action.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Make Your Savings Grow

New U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates offer the soundest investment conceivable. A direct obligation of the government. Risk is eliminated.

THE Government now offers, through the Treasury and Post Office Department, a new and attractive system of savings. It is being welcomed everywhere by men and women who seek the opportunity to save a share of their earnings—and make it earn while it is being saved.

These new Treasury Savings Certificates at present prices will earn 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity. Each matures five years from date of issue, earning 25 per cent for the full period of investment. The certificates may be redeemed at any time before maturity at redemption prices which increase from month to month.

There are numerous advantages to this new savings system. It will pay you to familiarize yourself with them. For here is liberal interest return, absolute safety, ready cash if you need to withdraw.

Attractive Features

Some of the features are: Any individual can buy up to $5000 maturity value of Treasury Savings Certificates of any one issue, and if desired can have them made payable to another person in case of death. The certificates are exempt from normal Federal Income Tax, and from state and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes). You can withdraw your money at any time with interest. The Government, however, cannot call them for payment before maturity.

These are but a few of the advantages. Become acquainted with this new and better way of saving. Ask your postmaster for a descriptive circular or write direct for it to the U. S. Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. You surely want to adopt this new way of saving, once you appreciate its advantages.

How Dollars Grow

Below are shown the results of investment in Treasury Savings Certificates—how your money grows when interest is compounded semi-annually. It shows how to make the money you work for, work for you. And all the time with absolute safety. Observe how soon at present prices you will earn 25 per cent—in only 5 years your $20 becomes $25, your $80 becomes $100, your $800 becomes $1000.

Issue Price	Value after one year	Value after two years	Value after three years	Value after four years	Maturity
$20	$20.70	$21.45	$22.20	$23.00	$ 25
80	82.80	85.80	88.80	92.00	100
800	828.00	858.00	888.00	920.00	1000

4½% on Savings

Treasury Savings Certificates present an ideal form of investment, fully protected, and with a liberal rate of interest. Each dollar saved earns at present prices 25 per cent in 5 years, which is at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually. If withdrawn before maturity you receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, compounded semi-annually.

Safety

These Certificates are a direct obligation of your government, the soundest investment conceivable, backed by the strength of the Nation. Your principal and interest are absolutely safe. Risk is eliminated. Certificates are registered in your name at time of purchase, protecting you against loss or theft.

Certain Value

The Certificates are not subject to market fluctuations and cannot depreciate in value. They are always worth what you paid for them plus the interest.

Payment on Demand

You can withdraw your money at any time, without waiting until maturity of the Certificates. This provides for any emergency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SAVINGS SYSTEM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Easy for All

U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates are issued in denominations within the reach of all. You can now buy a $25 Certificate for $20, a $100 Certificate for $80 and a $1000 Certificate for $800.

If you save less than $20 per month, you can accumulate Postal Savings Stamps at 10c each, or Treasury Savings Stamps at $1 each, both non-interest-bearing. Or you can open an interest-bearing Postal Savings Account. Then you can convert such savings into a Treasury Savings Certificate when you accumulate $20.

U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates may be purchased at Post Offices, Federal Reserve Banks, banks and trust companies, or direct from the U. S. Government Savings System. There is no red tape, no formality.

Do not delay in becoming acquainted with this simpler, more profitable system of making your dollars grow. Make the money you work for, work for you. See how quickly it earns 25%.

Mail this coupon with remittance to the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Application for Treasury Savings Certificates, New Issue

Enclosed find Check, Draft or Money Order for—

Number Desired

..... $25 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $20 each $.....

..... $100 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $80 each $.....

..... $1,000 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $800 each $.....

$.....

Register in the name of and send to (Name)

.....

Street Address......

City......, **State.**.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No Cooking Odors Trail Through This House

GOOD taste demands that not the slightest hint of Kitchen Cookery shall drift beyond the kitchen door.

All cooking odors and greasy fumes can be arrested at the source with an

ILGAIR

A neat and quiet running 16 inch direct connected exhaust fan, with a motor that is fully enclosed and self-cooled.

Widely used, in restaurants, offices, stores, factories, etc. It is easily installed in a window sash or wall, and is operated with a turn of the switch.

ILG Ventilating Fans are for sale by electrical and hardware dealers everywhere. Send for illustrated literature.

GOOD HEALTH WEEK Oct. 23-30 1922

HIGH EFFICIENCY ILG VENTILATING MACHINERY

Ventilation

FOR OFFICES · STORES · FACTORIES · PUBLIC BUILDINGS · RESTAURANTS · THEATRES · HOUSES · ETC.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO. 2857 NORTH CRAWFORD AVE. CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Who Loses When the Strikers Win?

Do the employers put their hands in their pockets to dig up the increased wage?

They do not.

The public carries the additional burden.

Had there existed in 1919 *an industrial code* such as President Harding has advocated in a message to Congress and such as is graphically described in that masterful new book, "The Industrial Code," the bituminous coal miners strike, in all likelihood, would not have occurred. Wherever industrial conditions are seriously discussed in future, this new book and its constructive doctrines will be consulted. For it sets forth the world's *most enlightened progressive opinion* on the relations that can, and should, exist between Capital and Labor. With a wealth of detail it tells of the safest and sanest methods for the handling of labor difficulties and preventing disastrous strikes, lockouts, and boycotts. It is likely to be the bright guiding star in the betterment of industrial conditions.

The Industrial Code

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

The authors of "The Industrial Code," W. Jett Lauck and Claude S. Watts, were peculiarly well equipped for writing such a helpful book. Their close personal contact with the industrial field and their exceptional opportunities during an extended period, for minute investigation, gave them a well-rounded insight into *all phases of labor controversies*—such as few men enjoy. It was partly from this knowledge and this insight that the remarkable opinions and logical conclusions contained in "The Industrial Code" came into existence.

High Standing of the Authors

So high did both of these men stand in public esteem when the National War Labor Board was organized that Mr. Lauck was at once chosen for active secretary and Mr. Watts as chief of the Board's Division of Investigation. During the Board's *thirteen months of usefulness* it handled hundreds of labor controversies and brought about settlements without a single serious strike.

Protects All Interests

Read "The Industrial Code" and you will see how it proposes to "safeguard the rights and legitimate aspirations of *both* Capital and Labor and protect the public interest."

You will get new and *unexpected* angles of thought on how controversies between Capital and Labor should be met and what action should be taken on such important matters as **collective bargaining, number of hours to work, right of employers and employees to organize, compensation for women compared with men, right of workers to a living wage with differentials for skill, experience, hazards of employment, regularity of employment, and deficiencies.**

Broad View of Situation

The authors of "The Industrial Code" have treated the chaotic labor situation in America with a breadth of understanding as broad as it is rare. They show clearly that they recognize the obvious fact that the labor movement now is no longer a mere struggle for higher wages and shorter hours, but is more concerned with the *principles* underlying relations of the worker to industry and the employer to the employee.

Wasteful Strikes

"The Industrial Code" lays before its readers a basic industrial code—a bill of rights—which would probably have prevented the 6,736 strikes and lockouts in the United States in 1919 and 1920 that involved the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars and 111,810 working days. The book also contains a vast appendix, embracing proclamations by the president of the United States on the labor situation, records of the National War Labor Board, reports of industrial conferences, government labor statistics, etc., and shows most convincingly the absolute necessity now for an industrial code. **Without it the questions of wages, hours, working conditions and all such controversial matters are left subject, all the time, to the ruthless and uncontrolled play of economic forces and to constant, or constantly imminent, industrial strife and warfare.**

Intensely Interesting

You will find "The Industrial Code" intensely interesting. As you read it you will gradually realize that the industrial clashes between Capital and Labor will *never end* until the first constructive step has been taken in the establishment of an industrial code along the lines suggested in this book. "Once established it will never be repealed or abridged and America will have reared another *imperishable monument* to the progress of mankind."

"There is no denying that such a code, if once put in force, would be of inestimable advantage in averting economic waste, in obviating needless friction, and in producing general industrial harmony.—*New York Herald.*

12mo. cloth, 576 pages, $4.00, net; $4.12 postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

SUPERPOWER FOR BRITAIN

THE need for a broader use for electricity is being keenly appreciated by the people of England, remarks one of the staff of our Consulate in London. The change in the economic situation seems to be resulting in a "marked increase in the number of domestic electrical appliances on the market," continues this writer in *Commerce Reports*, and of course this means that more power must be provided. Attention thus being called to the need for more and cheaper electrical power, the next step is not unnaturally the mapping out of a superpower scheme. English engineers and capitalists are beginning to realize how absurd is the condition now existing about London. "A man living in Hempstead cooks his breakfast by electricity, supplied from one station; he travels to his office on electric trains, operated by current from another station; his office in the city is supplied by electricity from a third station; he gets his lunch in a restaurant lighted from a fourth; and if he has occasion to use a street car in traveling about the city, it will be operated by current from a fifth; etc." This "might be continued indefinitely, so that an inhabitant of London could easily require throughout the day from five to ten different electrical plants to supply his needs—a most wasteful use of capital." And the London situation is typical of that throughout the country. We read:

Prior to 1919 the supply of electricity in England was in the hands of more than 500 concerns, located in various parts of the country, and each having its own area. Conditions are especially bad in and about some of the larger English cities, where numbers of these smaller plants endeavor to operate as central stations, each supplying a small area. This necessarily results in heavy waste not only through the lower efficiency of a small station but through the greater capital investment required by the large number of small stations as compared with the few large stations in carrying the same total load. These small plants also differ widely in technical detail, with the result that one large town may have a dozen different voltages and several different frequencies.

The city of London is supplied with electricity by a total of about 70 different stations. From American experience, the diversity factor for the city would be such that one or two stations supplying the same area could have very much less total capacity than is now carried by these 70 small stations; in addition to the lower overhead charges that this means the operating costs of a few large stations would be very much less. As regards investment, the factor of spare capacity in plants must be taken into consideration, and this is naturally very much smaller in total capacity for a few stations than for 70.

It is probable that the next 10 years will see the great number of central stations in England reduced to about a score, each serving definite areas, according to the industrial and domestic demand.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 27.—The Irish Provisional Government issues a manifesto declaring that it will suppress all disorder.

Dr. Walther Rathenau's funeral, in Berlin, is made the occasion of anti-monarchist meetings attended by 500,000 Germans.

June 28.—A. Bruce Bielaski, according to a special cable from Mexico City, escapes from the Mexican bandits who kidnaped him. The demanded ransom of 10,000 pesos was not paid.

Civil war between Free State troops and Irish Republicans breaks out in Dublin, with the attack by Government troops on rebel headquarters in the Four Courts Building.

June 29.—Free State troops, attacking the Four Courts in Dublin, carry the east wing and two other parts of the building by assault. The Free Staters report the capture of 33 prisoners.

The seizure of six more Americans in the Tampico oil field by the bandit leader Gorezabe is reported by Vice-Consul Shaw at Tampico.

The French Senate gives Premier Poincaré a vote of confidence after a debate on German reparations, in which he declared that the Allies had arrived at the turning-point on the question of forcing payment from Germany.

More than 80 conspirators and their abettors in the plot that resulted in the assassination of Dr. Walther Rathenau, reports Berlin, are captured by the Prussian police.

June 30.—The Irish rebels holding the Four Courts Building surrender unconditionally. The structure had been blown up by an explosion which killed 30 Free State troops as well as an undetermined number of rebels within.

Credits of 3,224,000,000 gold rubles ($1,612,000,000), says a dispatch from The Hague, is the minimum Russian loan demand presented to the representatives of the Western European Powers by Litvinoff, head of the Soviet Delegation.

July 1.—Civil war is spreading from Dublin, according to a dispatch from that city, to other parts of the country. Eamon de Valera is said to be in command of buildings along Sackville Street, Dublin, where resistance to Free State troops continues.

July 2.—Free State troops, reports London, open fire with a field gun on the Gresham Hotel in Sackville Street, Dublin, where Eamon de Valera and his fellow leaders are said to be maintaining headquarters.

American capital, says a dispatch from Constantinople, will develop the huge oil and mineral properties of the former Sultan Abdul Hammid, valued at more than $200,000,000.

By issue of a new kind of currency, reports the *Pravda* of Moscow, Russia will reduce the exchange on the ruble, now 4,000,000 to the dollar, to 400.

President Ebert announces an extraordinary tribunal to handle Monarchist cases. The President also announces the dissolution of three Monarchist bodies, one of them headed by General Ludendorff.

July 3.—Maximilian Harden, editor of *Die Zukunft*, and most noted of Ger-

WHEN CAMPING..

--you will find the trail through the financial woods shortened by--

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques FOR TRAVELERS

Ask for them at your bank or write for particulars to

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

Cools and Comforts Baby's Tender Skin

When the baby is fretful, a rubdown with Alcorub will cool and soothe the hot, irritated skin and induce quiet comfort and restful sleep.

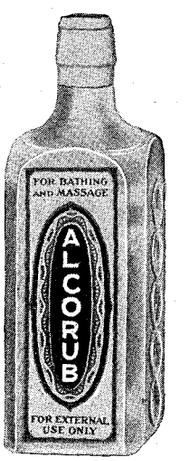
ALCORUB

is more refreshing and beneficial to the skin than the "grain alcohol" you formerly used. It combines just the proper proportion of alcohol with other cleansing and invigorating ingredients to leave the tenderest skin soft, and refreshed.

No unpleasant odor. No burning, smarting sensation. No parching of the skin as with "medicated alcohols."

At all Druggists—In Pint Bottles Only

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
Largest Producer in the World
New York, N. Y.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For Vacation

Get the most out of your vacation this summer. Sit on your bungalow porch or outside your tent and listen to opera, news, lectures, concerts, etc. Practically every part of the United States is accessible to a broadcasting station. You can get "away from everything" but still keep in touch with the world.

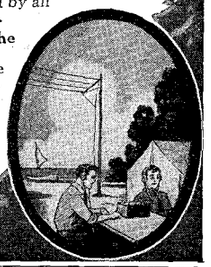
De Forest Radiophones

are especially designed to receive radio telephone broadcasting stations. No knowledge of radio or code required. The Everyman receiver will bring in signals up to 30 miles; the Radiohome outfit has a range of 30 to 125 miles; the M-R 6 gives you a range of 400 miles. De Forest apparatus is carried by all dependable dealers.

Get "Wireless In the Home"

Written by Lee De Forest (Ph.D., D.Sc.), pioneer in the radio field. Explains wireless. Illustrated with photographs and sketches. Complete. Send 15c for copy.

De Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Jersey City, N. J.



Cuticura Talcum

Fascinatingly Fragrant

Always Healthful

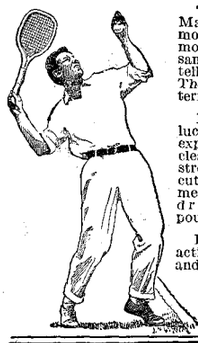
Sample free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass. Everywhere 25c.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Salesmen Sell our wonderful tailored to order $29.50 virgin wool suits and o'coats direct to wearer—all one price. They are big values and sell easy. You keep deposit. Everything guaranteed. Big swatch outfit free; protected territory for hustlers.
J. B. SIMPSON, Inc., Dept. 139, 831 W. Adams St., Chicago

Crown 8vo. Cloth 336 pages

MODERN TENNIS



The famous French player, Max Decugis, says: "No study more complete, more practical, more authoritative, and at the same time more simple in its intelligibility, has been published." The author, P. A. Vaile, is an international authority.

In an easy, agreeable style, lucid and thorough, tennis is here explained and made absolutely clear from the simple forehand stroke to the most complicated cut services, with detailed treatment of volleys, smashes, lobs, drives, chops and their compounds.

Illustrated with 50 full-page action-photos of great players, and 34 text-drawings.

Postpaid, $2.16.

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

SPANISH LEARNED EASILY AND QUICKLY!

Also **FRENCH, ITALIAN or GERMAN**

Another language will enable you to earn more money—whether you are an employer or employee, professional man or woman, boy or girl.

A Few Spare Minutes Can Increase Your Income

Learning a new language by the Rosenthal Language Phone Method, is as easy as learning a new tune. Study when you are in the mood—in the comfort of your own home—with your own phonograph. Soon, you can talk, read and write *Spanish, French, Italian* or *German*.

ROSENTHAL LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
Makes Rapid Progress Possible

Any number of people can learn at the same time—the whole family or group of friends.

FREE 64-Page Book. It shows how easy, interesting, and profitable it is to learn a foreign language; and explains Dr. Rosenthal's world-famous method of quick study. Also details of *FREE Trial* offer. Send a postal—*today*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
597 Hess Bldg, 354 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

man publicists, is attacked and seriously injured by two Royalists.

Three projects for general world disarmament are placed before the temporary mixed commission of disarmament of the League of Nations, reports Paris, by representatives of Great Britain.

July 4.—Fighting continues in Dublin streets, with the Free State forces, according to Central News reports, gradually rounding up or driving out the Republicans.

The greatest demonstration in the history of Berlin, say dispatches from that city, occurs while 500,000 workers parade the west end section in a demonstration for the republic.

The German Reichstag approves by a two-thirds vote the government legislative program for the suppression of secret Monarchist conspiracies.

DOMESTIC

June 27.—E. M. Fuller & Company, the largest house on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with thousands of small traders among its customers, goes into bankruptcy.

June 28.—President Harding summons the factions in the coal miners strike to a conference at the White House.

June 29.—The Railroad Labor Board cites the heads of the unions concerned in the strike threat of railway shopmen to appear before it, in Chicago, for an inquiry into the situation.

President Harding, at a dinner in the White House, asks a number of agricultural leaders of the country to support the ship subsidy bill.

June 30.—B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, refuses to appear before the Railroad Labor Board to discuss the strike of 400,000 railroad shopmen, set for July 2d.

Moral suasion, reports Washington, is the only weapon the Government will exercise in the general conference of coal operators and miners' heads, opening at the White House to-morrow.

July 1.—Nearly 100 per cent. of the 400,000 railroad shop employees belonging to the union go out on strike. Trains continue to operate, despite traffic delays at many terminals.

Mine owners and heads of miners' unions confer at Washington.

July 2.—The Maintenance-of-Way Union, of 450,000 members, says a report from Chicago, have voted to join the strike of the shop workers.

The Railroad Labor Board adopts a resolution outlawing shopmen who quit their work.

From six to nine persons are killed and fifty injured when a Philadelphia and Reading twelve-passenger train goes over an embankment between Camden and Atlantic City.

July 3.—Leaders of the warring factions in the coal strike, called into conference at Washington by President Harding on July 1st, adjourn until July 10th. The adjournment came after a stormy session which brought them no nearer an agreement.

July 4.—Officials of the railway Maintenance-of-Way Union, representing 400,000 men on all railroads, cancel their threatened strike by agreement with the United States Railroad Labor Board.

For Pleasure or Business
At Work or Play

Remember

Luden's soothe husky throats; a blessing on dusty days

LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS
GIVE QUICK RELIEF

67

70,000 Business Houses Save Money With

KARDEX

Cards in Sight

Tonawanda, N.Y. Branches Everywhere

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Books and RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of your invention for our Free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Common American and European Insects

A handy pocket size book containing 140 illustrations in *colors true to life*. Also gives both the common and scientific names. Most helpful in school classes and to amateur fruit, vegetable and flower gardeners, farmers and all interested in the wonders of insect life. Prepared under supervision of William Beutenmüller, Curator of Museum of Natural History of New York.
Only 30 cents, Postpaid
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Do You Suffer From

WEAK LUNGS?

If so, do you know that nine times out of ten, weak lungs mean straight, out-and-out tuberculosis? Many things formerly considered merely as forerunners of tuberculosis are now known to mean that the disease already has a foothold. Do you wish to know how signs of tuberculosis may be detected before it gets a firm hold upon you? Are you anxious to know how to protect your dear ones? How to win back health? How to apply curative measures to your own case and acquire the confidence, ease of mind, and satisfaction that come only when you feel the tide of success turning overwhelmingly in your favor? Then read this remarkably helpful new book, just off the press, entitled

LESSONS ON TUBERCULOSIS AND CONSUMPTION
by Charles E. Atkinson, M.D.

The author is a physician of high standing who has given years of study to the subject. Having himself made the fight, Dr. Atkinson knows the invalid's viewpoint, and writes for him, from his long experience, in plain, non-technical language.

In these 16 lessons, printed from clear, distinct type and compressed into one handy volume, you will find almost every conceivable aspect of lung tuberculosis fully, clearly, and accurately discussed in a practical and compelling manner. You will not meet with broad, vague generalities or wearisome theories, but will find a veritable mine of information on hundreds of vital, relevant topics, all treated with extraordinary completeness. In addition, you will find many questions that have a vital interest, but to which you have failed to obtain an answer from other sources, here answered authoritatively and convincingly. Absolutely trustworthy and highly endorsed, this book is literally filled with just the information you need to recognize the first danger signals, to shield your family and friends, and to guide you safely to and through the gateway of health.

12mo. Cloth, 460 pages, 16 pages of illustrations.
At all Booksellers, $2.50 net; by mail, $2.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. A. L.," Du Bois, Pa.—"Kindly tell me the correct pronunciation of the surname of *Maynard F. Keynes*, author of 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace.'"

The name *Keynes* to which you refer is pronounced *kenz—e* as in *prey*.

"M. C. C.," Manila, P. I.—"Which is proper to use as an adjective, *special* or *especial*, and what is their difference in usage?"

The difference in meaning of the words *especial* and *special* is finely drawn. *Especial* singles out a quality or an object from others of the same kind; as, an *especial* charm. *Special* conveys the idea of having some particular or remarkable characteristic; as, a *special* announcement.

"T. F.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the term *Dail Eireann*."

This term is pronounced *do''il'er'an—o* as in *or*, *i* as in *police*, *e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*.

"E. M. L., Brazil, S. A.—"Kindly tell me the rules covering the use of the conjunction *and* in spelling out figures; in other words, is it permissible to write 'two hundred sixty thousand'; 'four hundred ninety-three,' etc.?"

The disregard of connectives in the expression of numbers practised in commerce is not sanctioned by the best usage, and should not be encouraged. The forms to use are—"Two hundred *and* sixty thousand"; "Four hundred *and* ninety-three," etc.

"S. F. G.," Westminster, Mass.—"Please tell me if there is such a word as *ativism*, and its meaning."

There is the word *atavism*, which means "reversion to an ancestral type, trait, or the like," or intermittent heredity; and the word *activism*, which is defined as "a philosophic doctrine held by Rudolf Eucken that life is action and human duty lies in a world of strife. Beneath the world of nature lies the world of spirit, of which man becomes participator by the freedom and activity of his life. He must contend for a spiritual life-content. 'The basis of a true life must be continually won anew.'" It is impossible to determine which of these applies without a knowledge of context or of purpose.

"N. W. B.," Demopolis, Ala.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Cyrano de Bergerac?*"

The name *Cyrano de Bergerac* is pronounced *si''ra''no' da bar''za-rak'—i* as in *police*, first *a* as in *art*, *o* as in *go*, second *a* as in *final*, third *a* as in *fare*, fourth *a* as in *final*, fifth *a* as in *art*, *z* as in *azure*.

"A. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly let me know whether there is a word like *contractual*, as I can not find it in the dictionary."

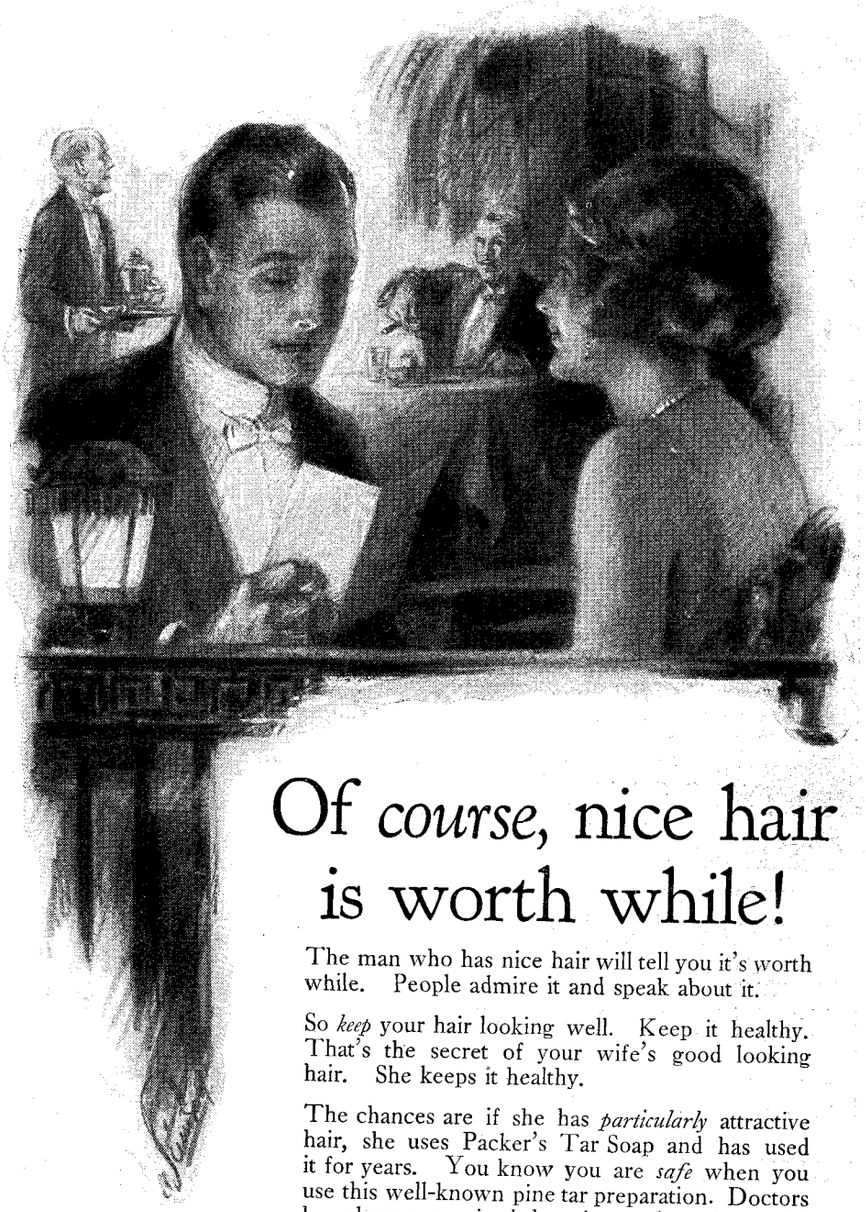
See the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 570, column 1: "Implying or connected with a contract; as, *contractual* obligations."

"W. M. D.," Sheboygan, Wis.—"Please give me the exact meaning of the word *guimpe*."

A *guimpe* is a chemisette worn with a low-necked dress.

"C. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly explain the use of the word *whom* after *than* in the sentence, 'He is a man *than whom* our Alma Mater has no greater living alumnus.'"

Than whom is a phrase objected to by some grammatical critics in such locutions as "Cromwell, *than whom* no man was better skilled in artifice," but shown to be "a quite classic expression." Formerly *than* was often but not always used as a preposition, and *than whom* is probably a survival of such usage. *Than whom* is generally accepted as permissible—probably because the sentence where it occurs can not be mended without reconstruction, and the locution has abundant literary authority. The practise of using a pronoun that ends a sentence in the objective case increases the tendency to the prepositional use of *than*, whence we derive such locutions as "She is younger *than me*," "You are wiser *than him*," frequent in English literature, notwithstanding the opposition of the grammarians who condemn it as bad English.



Of *course*, nice hair is worth while!

The man who has nice hair will tell you it's worth while. People admire it and speak about it.

So *keep* your hair looking well. Keep it healthy. That's the secret of your wife's good looking hair. She keeps it healthy.

The chances are if she has *particularly* attractive hair, she uses Packer's Tar Soap and has used it for years. You know you are *safe* when you use this well-known pine tar preparation. Doctors have long recognized that pine tar has a beneficial tonic effect on the health and appearance of the hair.

Pine tar, as combined in Packer's with glycerine and cocoanut oil, stimulates the scalp, penetrates right down to the very roots of the hair and helps to bring health to the hair.

When hair health comes, dandruff *goes*—along with all other scalp troubles.

Keep that nice, healthy head of hair. Use Packer's. At all drug and department stores, everywhere.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
Dept. 84G, 120 West 32nd Street, New York City

Canadian Wholesale Distributors: Lymans, Limited, Montreal, The Lyman Bros., Ltd., Toronto

Shampoo with PACKER'S

Sample Offer:

All druggists carry Packer's Tar Soap, but if you like, we will send you a sample of either the cake or the liquid on receipt of 10c. At the same time we will send you a copy of the Packer Manual "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cleaner, brighter, prettier floors. Less work—No bother—No fuss—Less time

O-Cedar Polish Mop

$1.50 and $2.00 Sizes. All Dealers.

COOK'S
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES
In Dollars or Pounds Sterling
SAFETY - LIQUIDITY - CONVENIENCE

Holders enjoy all the inestimable advantages inherent in our network of 150 offices and our world-wide banking connections

New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston San Francisco
Los Angeles Montreal Toronto Vancouver

Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids

NO COOKING
The "Food Drink" for All Ages.
Quick Lunch at Home, Office and Fountains. *Ask for HORLICK'S.*
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

TRADE **X** MARK
LIQUID REPAIRS LEAKS
IN AUTO RADIATORS
CRACKED CYLINDERS
WATER-JACKETS
High or Low Pressure Marine **BOILERS** Locomotive, Stationary House-Heating
The U. S. Government, General Electric Co., Standard Oil Co., American Telegraph Co., etc., have used it for years
Over 3 Million Cans Sold Every Year
"X" RADIATOR LIQUID *Price, $1.50—Ford Size, 75c* At Service Station, Garages, Repair Shops and Hardware Stores
"X" BOILER LIQUID *Price, Quart Can, Six Dollars* At Plumbers, Steamfitters, Mine and Mill Supply and Hardware Stores
Circular or Technical Advice on Request
"X" LABORATORIES 25 W. 45th STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

An Early Start.—A doctor lately married a girl whom he had ushered into the world twenty years ago. Real love at first sight.—*London Opinion.*

Another Definition.—Efficiency is the art of spending nine-tenths of your time making out reports that somebody thinks he is going to read but never does.—*Kansas Industrialist.*

Not Prepared.—"That actress looks at least ninety. Do have a look at her through my opera-glasses."

"I can't—I have forgotten to put on my rings."—*Le Journal Amusant (Paris).*

Oh, Yes.—"I drove a hundred miles—speeded the whole distance—wet all the way—but didn't skid a bit."

"What were you driving?"

"A yacht."—*Nashville Tennesseean.*

Gold Among Dross.—According to a contemporary, the priests in Russia are, in spite of persecution, a most optimistic body. There is, we suppose, always a sporting chance of finding a button amongst the rubles in the collection-box.—*The Passing Show (London).*

Marrying Wealth.—The parents of two Chicago girls were nearly distracted when the girls disappeared, but they have been found in Omaha married to two automobile thieves. Which just proves again that it is foolish to worry.—*The American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Proving His Statements.—"In the words of St. Paul, X—— has fought a good fight; he has kept the faith; he does not weary in well doing. Soon he will publish a book of essays, 500 pages, with souvenir picture of the author. (Order now.) Please vote for your true and faithful servant."—*From a North Dakota Campaign Publicity Pamphlet.*

All Said.—A shopkeeper had in his employ a man so lazy as to be utterly worthless. One day, his patience exhausted, he discharged him.

"Will you give me a character?" asked the lazy one.

The employer sat down to write a non-committal letter. His effort resulted as follows:

"The bearer of this letter has worked for me one week and I am satisfied."—*London Telegraph.*

Both Forgetful.—A certain young man wrote the following letter to a prominent business firm, ordering a razor:

DEAR SIRS—Please find enclosed 50c for one of your razors as advertised and oblige,
JOHN JONES.

P. S.—I forgot to enclose the 50c, but no doubt a firm of your high standing will send the razor anyway.

The firm addrest received the letter and replied as follows:

DEAR SIR—Your most valued order received the other day and will say in reply that we are sending the razor as per request, and hope that it will prove satisfactory.

P. S.—We forgot to enclose the razor, but no doubt a man with your cheek will have no need of it.—*The Associated Grower (Fresno).*

Final Test.—Courtesy is the quality that keeps a woman smiling when a departing guest stands at the open screen and lets flies in.—*Freemont Tribune.*

Summer Vacation All Round.—Motives are usually mixed, and we note that numerous congregations are preparing to send their preachers away for a rest.—*Minneapolis Star.*

The Reason.—HUSBAND (after first tiff)—"It's a jolly job there are no marriages in heaven!"

WIFE—"There c-c-c-couldn't be, 'cos no men are there!"—*London Mail.*

Double Action.—GEORGE—"I put a tack on teacher's chair yesterday."

GERALD—"Did you? I'll bet he won't sit down in a hurry again."

GEORGE—"No; and neither will I."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Heroic Commissioners.—There is a plague of caterpillars on oak trees, especially in Surrey. The Forestry Commission have the matter in hand. They are eating the leaves until the trees are in some cases almost bare.—*Daily Sketch (London).*

Limited Guaranty.—A Missouri woman asked for a divorce when she discovered her husband was an ex-convict, but was refused. A woman ought to be glad to know that there was some period in a man's life when he behaved himself.—*The American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Where It Might Have Helped.—"Don't talk to me about colleges!" scoffed the self-made man. "Look at me! Do you suppose I would have been any more successful than I am if I'd had a college education?"

"No," admitted the professor, "but you might have been less inclined to brag about it."—*Judge.*

The Word Wanted.—A man walked into a garage where his car was being repaired and was heard to reprimand the garage owner for telling him how to run his own car, saying: "This is my car, and what I say goes."

A moment later a tired, greasy mechanic looked up from under the car and said: "For goodness' sake, say 'engine.'"—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Slight Correction.—Several weeks ago there was an account in this paper of an auto collision. This is the correct version of it:

While driving to church, several weeks ago, Sarah P—— and father was runned into by a neighbor and overthrown. Marion C——, age 14, came up behind and wished to past. At the sound of the Klaxon the former turned out giving more than half of the road. The latter was driving rather fast and she turned to quickly into the road again hence catching the hind wheel of her car into the front wheel of the formers sending them into the ditch. As the motor of Sarah's car was shut off no one was hurt and little damage was done. One will reach their destination just as soon if they would observe the rules of car driving.—*Prattsburgh Advertiser.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED